

DAILY REPORT

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COMMENTARY ON U.S.-SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTERS' TALKS

OW150512 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Commentary from the "International Current Events" program entitled: "View U.S.-Soviet Relations From the Meetings Between U.S. and Soviet Foreign Ministers"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko recently held two meetings. These are the highest-level meetings held between the two countries since Reagan assumed the presidency. The two meetings between the U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers were held amid a fierce wrangling between the two countries.

The United States and the Soviet Union have recently disputed with each other over a number of issues. The marathon conference on troop reductions in central Europe has not yielded any results, and the conference on the security of Europe and the Madrid conference have not been able to continue. In addition, there are other issues such as the control of medium-range guided missiles in Europe and the U.S. decision to produce the neutron bomb, over which the United States and the Soviet Union have waged a fierce struggle against each other. Even on the day before the first meeting between U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers, Gromyko truculently and bitterly attacked the United States at the UN General Assembly.

Some Western mass media said that the meetings between U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers were probably the duller ones. The results of the meetings show that the two sides reached only one agreement -- they will begin in Geneva on 30 November to hold talks on nuclear arms limitations in the European theater. On other issues, the two sides sang different tunes and did not achieve any results.

The American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT said: Although the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to hold talks on control of nuclear arms in Europe, the prospects for making progress at an early date are dim because the two superpowers have not yet reached a consensus on what arms are to be discussed during the coming talks.

Despite the fact that the meetings between U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers did not make any substantial progress, the new trends in U.S.-Soviet relations have drawn the attention of public opinion in some countries.

People recall that since coming into power, the Reagan administration has announced a series of tough policies to counter the Soviet global strategy. In addition, it has also taken such measures as increasing military expenditures, strengthening consultation with its allies and coordinating with them in strategy and division of work.

On the question of holding talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms limitations, Reagan has time and again stated that this should be determined in connection with Soviet international actions. This is what is called the principle of linkage. The Soviet Union not only continues its occupation of Afghanistan and supports Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea but is increasing its threat to Poland. The situation of Soviet expansion in various parts of the world remains unchanged.

In this situation, why has the Reagan administration relaxed its efforts to uphold the principle of linkage and opened the door to negotiation? Actually, some changes have occurred in U.S.-Soviet relations in recent months. On the one hand, political figures in the United States, including President Reagan, have expressed their dissatisfaction with the Soviet Union's increasing military strength and its actions in various parts of the world. On the other hand, they have called for holding talks with the Soviet Union and have expressed the willingness to build a stable and constructive relationship with it.

While talking with reporters on 13 August, Reagan announced for the first time that he had written to Brezhnev, proposing to hold a summit meeting to discuss various issues between the two countries. On the eve of the meetings between the U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers, Reagan wrote another letter to Brezhnev. In the letter, Reagan said that the United States and the Soviet Union should build a stable and constructive relationship on the basis of mutual restraint and contact.

These statements show that the Reagan administration has adopted more flexible tactics in dealing with the Soviet Union in recent months.

Since assuming power, the Reagan administration has made vigorous efforts to tackle economic problems at home. It has put forward the program for economic rehabilitation by reducing revenues and the budget and increasing military spending. At the same time, the Reagan administration, taking a rather tough posture in dealing with the Soviet Union, has announced an arms expansion, with a view to changing the imbalance of military strength between the United States and the Soviet Union and restoring the U.S. position of strategic deterrence in 5 or 6 years.

Several months have elapsed since Reagan announced his program for economic rehabilitation. The program has now met with difficulties, and the financial deficit tends to increase. In the difficult economic situation, it will be a little too much for the United States to considerably increase its military spending and to carry on an unlimited arms race with the Soviet Union. Thus, a new plan for cutting the budget recently set forth by Reagan also includes the reduction of military expenditure. On 2 October, Reagan announced a plan for spending \$180.3 billion in 6 years to strengthen U.S. nuclear forces which has also set off a debate in the United States.

As far as his policy toward the Soviet Union is concerned Reagan is also restrained by people at home and some West European countries. The so-called liberals at home advocate detente with the Soviet Union. Although West European countries agree with the U.S. policy of containing the Soviet Union, they hope that the United States will pursue a more conciliatory line in dealing with the Soviet Union because they maintain closer relations with it in trade and investment. Thus, the West European countries advocate the holding of a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting and the resumption of the talks on nuclear arms limitations. The recently developed pacifistic trend in West Europe has landed some West European leaders in a difficult position. This is why those leaders have more strongly called for the United States to hold talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms limitations. The relations between the United States and West European countries sometimes appear to be very tense over this question.

Under the impact of such factors at home and abroad, the Reagan administration has decided to open the door to negotiation with the Soviet Union in order to calm opposition at home and to show consideration for the requests of the West European countries.

Has the Reagan administration, then, given up the principle of dealing with the Soviet Union from a position of strength and the principle of linking relations with the Soviet Union and the latter's international performance? The answer appears to be negative. Judging from the statements of some U.S. Government officials, the present U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union generally consists of two aspects: One is to restore the strength of the United States, and the other is to take measures to encourage the Soviet Union to restrain itself in order to establish a broader relationship of mutual benefit. In U.S. Secretary of State Haig's words, it is to pursue a strategy in dealing with the Soviet Union on two fronts at the same time. The American press calls it the principle of working along both lines.

This is of course only an assumption by the United States. It is impossible for the Soviet Union to develop its relations with the United States according to the latter's assumption.

The Soviet Union has gone all out to advocate negotiations and detente in an attempt to soften and restrain the United States and restrict the Reagan administration's efforts to rebuild the U.S. Armed Forces through negotiations and to maintain and expand the superiority of Soviet military strength. At the same time, under the pretense of detente, the Soviet Union attempts to sow discord in U.S. relations with its West European allies, to sabotage the NATO plan for strengthening its defenses and to prevent the modernization of nuclear weapons in West Europe. In addition, it also attempts to use the false appearance of detente to gain greater economic benefit from the United States and West Europe with which to increase its strength. Thus, in the current international situation, no matter whether or not the United States and the Soviet Union hold talks, the struggle between them will continue.

UNHCR COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS IN GENEVA

OW130142 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Geneva, October 12 (XINHUA) -- The thirty-second session of the executive committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) programme opened here today, described the refugee problem as one of "increasing universal concern."

Making a statement on the present situation of refugees in the world at the session, the High Commissioner Poul Hartling indicated that along with the growing number of refugees in many parts of the world, the UNHCR's annual budget has likewise increased drastically in recent years. In 1977, UNHCR's annual budget for the first time exceeded one hundred million U.S. dollars, but in 1980 the budget surpassed 500 million dollars. Hartling praised countries like Pakistan and Somalia for their efforts to give humanitarian reception to large numbers of refugees from Afghanistan and Ethiopia.

The UNHCR also praised the Chinese Government for its "far-reaching efforts" in receiving and resettling some 256,000 refugees from Vietnam. He recalled that over a month ago when he visited China, he talked to numerous refugees in the southern part of China who expressed gratitude, satisfaction and the wish to stay on in China.

In his statement Hartling called on the international community to give more humanitarian assistance to meet the needs of refugees in various parts of the world.

THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES ESTABLISH DEVELOPMENT FUND

OW140906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Caracas, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Nineteen countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America yesterday decided to support the creation of a permanent international fund to promote scientific and technological development in the Third World. This was announced in a declaration issued after a 3-day meeting in Caraballeda, Venezuela, by the countries' ministers in charge of science and technology.

While underlining the efforts by the developing countries themselves in enhancing their scientific and technological capability, the declaration stressed the necessity of additional funds, exchange of experience and information, and cooperation in technological investigation, training and transfer. It said that the ministers decided to create a permanent fund open to participation by all countries.

The ministers also decided to carry their decision to the Cancun summit to be held later this month in Mexico. The developing countries have been seeking the creation of such a fund.

The Caraballeda meeting was attended by ministers from Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Guinea, Sudan, Tanzania, Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and other countries. The major topics included scientific and technological development in the Third World and dialogue with industrialized countries.

JOURNAL EXAMINES NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

OW141650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) — The second issue of JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, a Chinese magazine, says that now it is high time to end the stalemate in the North-South dialogue and improve relations between the two parts of the world.

An article by Xia Zhenxing, entitled "North-South Economic Relations and the North-South Dialogue," is published by the journal with regard to the summit meeting of 14 developing and eight developed countries in Mexico's Cancun in late October on international cooperation and development.

It notes that "while there have been great changes in the world situation politically, the traditional pattern of North-South economic relationship with the developed countries in dominance has remained unchanged. This situation has increasingly impeded and undercut the effort of developing countries to achieve economic independence and quicker economic growth. It is where the crux of the lingering poverty and backwardness of the developing countries lies and fundamentally why they strongly want to establish a new international economic order."

The article reviews the progress which developing countries have made since their national independence and says that over the past three decades, the developing world has registered a quicker economic growth rate than the developed countries, accounting for 15.1 percent of the gross world production in 1978 as compared with 9.1 percent in 1950. "The developing countries have also experienced a change in their economic structures," with their share of the gross world industrial production standing at 10.9 percent in 1980 as compared with 8.2 percent in 1960. However, the article points out, looking at the gross national product on a per capita basis, the gap between the North and the South has widened. While the difference in per capita GNP between the developed countries and the low-income developing countries was one of 22 times in 1950, it grew to 39 times in 1980 when the former scored a per capita GNP of 9,684 U.S. dollars and the latter 245, in terms of the 1980 dollar value.

Hence, the sharp contrast between the rich and the poor has remained very obvious. Today, in the capitalist world, the developed countries account for 24 percent of the population but 80 percent of the GNP, whereas the developing countries account for 76 percent of the population but only 20 percent of the GNP. The low-income developing countries find themselves in a worse situation, with a share of 46 percent in population and 4 percent in the GNP.

The article says that compared with pre-independence days, the dependence of the developing countries on the developed countries has somewhat lessened. Nevertheless, because of the continuation of the old pattern of international division of labor, the operation of transnational companies and the employment of state monopoly capitalist mechanisms and levers, the developed countries have retained their status of monopoly and their relationship with the developing world has remained one of exploitation and domination over the latter.

In this respect, the article makes the following points:

-- Continued heavy dependence of the economies of the developing countries on foreign trade, with international monopoly organizations generally controlling prices, a fact that results in unequal exchanges. Today about two thirds of the foreign trade of the developing world is conducted with the developed countries. Primary products account for four fifths of the exports to them while manufactured goods amount to four fifths of the imports from them.

-- Continued deterioration of the terms of trade has led to shortage of development funds on the part of the developing countries and to their absorption of foreign private investments. Direct private investments in the developing world stood at 100 billion dollars in 1980 or 2.5 times the sum a decade before, reaping an estimated profit of 20 billion dollars annually.

-- Continued loan capital flows from the developed countries to the developing world. According to international monetary fund estimates, servicing of debts by the developing countries which produce no petroleum will consume 20.8 percent of their commodity and service exports this year.

-- Direct expenses incurred by the developing countries from importing technology increased at an annual rate of 20 percent in recent years.

The article continues by noting that the developing countries have waged an unremitting struggle to get rid of their domination by the developed countries and of their dependence on them economically, to enjoy relatively fair and just treatment in international economic relations, and to develop their own economies. They demand an equitable and rational international division of labor, control and supervision over the activities of transnationals and full and effective participation in the making of decisions on international economic affairs. In this connection they have achieved some results.

But their gains are far from satisfactory in view of the continued existence of those urgent problems that have to be tackled by the Cancun talks. This is because the developed countries, particularly those principal ones, while turning to dialogue instead of confrontation and making certain concessions on a number of specific questions, try to maintain the old international economic order essentially. The article in particular mentions the stiff attitude adopted by the United States.

The article says that "in working for a new world economic order, the developing countries neither want to get advantages at the expense of others nor are they soliciting alms." The only thing they want is to alter their relationship with the developed world which has proved unfair and inequitable and to enjoy a share that more or less conforms to the wealth they have created.

The article warns that persistence in a recalcitrant position on the part of developing countries at the North-South talks could possibly backfire.

The developed world, it notes, is increasingly dependent on the developing countries for supplies of fuel and raw materials and for the marketing of manufactured goods. The developed countries import 75 percent of their oil from the developing world. Imports meet more than half of the U.S. domestic consumption in nine out of 13 items of basic raw materials it needs. On the other hand, the developing world has assumed an increasingly larger share of the exports by the developed world, ranging from 21 percent for EEC to 45 percent for Japan in 1979. Hence, to keep the productive forces in developing countries in the fetters of the old international economic order, which would lead to a worsening of the situation there both economically and politically and a shrinkage of their purchasing power abroad, would be disadvantageous to the economies of the developed countries themselves.

It should be pointed out that the establishment of a new international economic order is not just an economic question. It is also a major political question concerning the maintenance of world peace and political stability. Efforts by developed countries to defeat this goal would only sharpen their contradictions with the developing world. At the same time, lingering economic problems and concomitant political unrest in developing countries could provide an opportunity for exploitation by the Soviet hegemonists.

In conclusion, the article says that "the world today faces the strenuous task of rehabilitating economy, maintaining peace and stability and combating hegemonism. This situation adds to the urgency and importance of improving North-South relations. It is the hope of the people that leaders of the developed countries, notably of those principal developed countries, would assess the situation correctly, comply with the trends of the times, look into and treat the question of North-South relationship with a highly strategic approach and from an angle of economy and politics combined, and make the forthcoming Cancun summit a due contribution to the promotion of global talks and the improvement of North-South relations."

EEC, ASEAN CALL FOR KAMPUCHEAN, AFGHAN AUTONOMY

OW141946 Beijing XINHUA in English 1908 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] London, October 14 (XINHUA) — The European Economic Community (EEC) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) declared today that they would continue to work for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

At a two-day joint meeting in London, EEC and ASEAN foreign ministers said that the invasion of the two small and independent states threatened international peace and security, inflicted untold suffering on the peoples of these two countries and caused acute problems for neighbouring countries."

The communique issued at the end of the meeting today emphasized "the need for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and the establishment, under United Nations supervision, of conditions in which the Kampuchean people would be able freely to elect a government of their own choice."

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, current president of the European Council of Ministers, stated at the opening session yesterday that the ten EEC countries supported any effort which would bring an immediate withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan and allow the country to return to its independent and non-aligned status. At a joint press conference today, Lord Carrington challenged the Soviet rejection to the EEC's proposal for a two-stage international conference on Afghanistan.

Broad agreement was said to have reached at the EEC-ASEAN meeting to keep international pressure upon the Kampuchean and Afghan problems.

The foreign ministers also discussed cooperation between the EEC and the ASEAN and exchanged views on the world economic issues and the forthcoming Mexico summit meeting.

The EEC-ASEAN joint meeting in London is the third of its kind following the previous two in Brussels in 1978 and Kuala Lumpur in 1980 when a cooperation agreement was signed between the two organisations.

U.S. REJECTS USSR CHARGE OF INTERFERENCE IN EGYPT

OW141611 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1219 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA) -- U.S. State Department spokesman Stockman today categorically rejected the charge of U.S. interference in Egyptian affairs made by the Soviet Government in a statement, according to a report from Washington.

Published by TASS, the statement of the Soviet Government to the U.S. Government said that of late, the U.S. Government had continuously "exerted crude pressure" on Egypt. It said that the Soviet Government resolutely condemned U.S. attempts to interfere in Egypt's internal affairs in any form. Referring to the statement, Stockman said: "We do not agree with this statement. It's senseless." He stressed: "We do not interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign countries. However, we have really close relations with the Egyptian government."

U.S. HOUSE REJECTS AWACS SALE TO SAUDI ARABIA

OW150804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, October 14 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. House of Representatives today rejected by a majority vote the proposed sale of AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia while the President is actively lobbying to save the sale in the Senate where a vote is scheduled for next week.

President Reagan formally notified Congress of the 8.5 billion dollar sale package including five AWACS radar planes on October 1. Since then a heated debate has been going on in Congress. Supporters said the sale is in the U.S. national interest and a Congressional veto would embarrass Reagan in the eyes of the world and undermine U.S. influence in the Middle East. Opponents called the sale a threat to Israeli security and to the AWACS technology itself.

According to the Arms Export Control Act, a big arms sale is prohibited if both the House and the Senate pass resolutions of disapproval. After the defeat in the House, the President is now focusing his attention on the Senate in the hope that the sale could go through.

The latest estimate shows 55 out of the 100 Senators committed or leaning against the sale and 34 in favor including three Senators who switched today after meeting with Reagan. It is widely believed that the administration will lose in a vote by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Thursday. However, the President is still optimistic to win in the Senate.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. STANCE TOWARD ARAB DEMANDS

OW141558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 14 Oct 81

["Commentary: Conspicuous New Trend in International Situation, by XINHUA Correspondent Chen Weibin" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- All parties in the world involved in the Middle East problem have been making frequent contacts with each other -- a conspicuous trend in the present international situation.

The crux of the procrastination in the settlement of the Palestinian problem lies in Israel's intransigent attitude. With the backing of the United States, Israel has denied the Palestinian people their right to self-determination including the establishment of their own state and has refused to withdraw from the Arab land it occupied. What is more serious, it has repeatedly made incursions into the Arab countries.

As for the United States, disregarding the Arab people's just demands, it is clinging to its policy of supporting Israel. It refuses to have dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Even its West European allies frown at its unrealistic stance.

In their statements on their way home after attending the funeral of the late Egyptian President as-Sadat, former U.S. Democratic President Jimmy Carter and former Republican President Gerald Ford called for dialogue between the United States and the PLO. President Reagan declared on October 12 that the United States never refused to talk with the PLO on the condition that the latter recognized Israel.

Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization now visiting Japan, expressed welcome for the proposal put forth by the two former U.S. presidents. He said straightforwardly that the hindrance lay not in the Palestine Liberation Organization but in Israel which refused to recognize the PLO. He also expressed readiness to accept the proposal of Saudi Arabia as the basis for the peace talks. It is known that one point in the proposal of Saudi Arabia is to recognize the rights of all countries in the region including Israel to live in peace. This is a practical stand of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The indications of flexibility in the positions of the PLO and the U.S. authorities marked a little progress from the past deadlock. Now it is up to Israel to make the next move. Such a deadlock might be broken if only the Begin government renounced its policy of aggression and expansion, recognized the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization. The United States should take the whole situation into account and take bigger and more resolute steps to urge Israel to give up its present stubborn policy so that the Middle East problem can be settled comprehensively and justly.

Recently, the West European countries and Japan are intensifying their efforts to push all parties concerned to reach a compromise. Japan has invited 'Arafat to visit Japan for the first time. Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki is to hold talks today with 'Arafat on the Middle East problem. Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda suggested to Israeli Prime Minister Begin in Cairo that the Palestine Liberation Organization recognize the existence of Israel while Israel recognize the right to self-determination of Palestine.

Foreign ministers of EEC decided at a meeting held in London yesterday to promote the solution of the Middle East problem. After the meeting, British foreign minister declared that he would visit Saudi Arabia on behalf of EEC. French President Francois Mitterrand has told reporters that Egypt and Saudi Arabia would soon resume and improve their friendly relations.

All these indicated more or less that all parties are willing or managing to break through the stalemate and to make their stance closer. Although no concrete action has been taken and no substantive progress made at present, the gesture of all parties should be welcomed. Of course, it is still too early to think that the thaw has started.

VICE PREMIER FANG YI MEETS JAPANESE SCIENTIST

OW110822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Fang Yi met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with Professor Takesi Nagata, director of the National Institute of Polar Research of Japan, and his party. The Japanese guests arrived in Beijing October 8 at the invitation of the National Bureau of Oceanography.

Wu Heng, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission and chairman of the National Antarctic Survey Committee, was present.

HUANG HUA MEETS JAPANESE DIET MEMBER

OW141642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua met here tonight with Takashi Sato, member of the Japanese House of Representatives and member of the Steering Committee of the Asian Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development.

In a cordial conversation, Huang Hua wished the conference success. The conference is scheduled to open October 27 in Beijing.

WEI GUOQING MEETS JAPANESE AMITY DELEGATION

OW141304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- Wei Guoqing, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met with a delegation from the Japan-China Peace and Friendship Association led by Chihiro Kanamaru, vice-president of the association. The Japan-China Peace and Friendship Association, was established in 1977. This is its fourth delegation to China.

At the meeting, Wei Guoqing explained China's stand of opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace and China's political situation. He hoped to see more friendly exchanges between the people of China and Japan.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS JAPANESE VISITORS

OW150800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with the seventh visiting group of the society honoring the late Kenzo Matsumura led by Toyonobu Ueda.

Present at the meeting was Kong Xiao, deputy-director of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism of China.

PRC, JAPAN DRILL SECOND EXPLORATORY OIL WELL

OW111222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- The second exploratory oil well has been drilled in southern Bohai Sea under a Sino-Japanese cooperative exploration plan, the China National Petroleum Corporation announced today.

The oil and gas bearing formations of the well were discovered in the arenaceous rock stratum of the Mesozoic era. Chinese experts are of the opinion that this might lead to the discovery of an offshore oil field.

The drilling of 4,000-meter well began on May 22 and was finished on September 12, through ten oil and gas bearing formations at depths between 3,355 and 3,447 meters. The well produced 360 tons of low-sulphur crude oil and 27,000 cubic meters of gas a day in test production between September 20 and October 9.

Drilling of the first exploratory well was done between December 13, 1980 and March 7, 1981. Both wells were drilled by China's No. 6 drilling rig under a Sino-Japanese cooperative plan for oil exploration and development in the southern and western parts of the Bohai Sea.

JAPAN CONSIDERING MILITARY TECHNOLOGY TO U.S.

OW140945 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, October 14 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese Foreign Ministry claimed yesterday that in view of the "special relationship in the Japan-U.S. alliance," Japan might offer "pure military technology" to the United States, MAINICHI SHIMBUN reports today. Under a cabinet decision Japan does not export weapons.

When Joji Omura, director general of the Japanese Defence Agency, visited the United States last June, the U.S. Government asked for Japanese cooperation in military technology. The Japanese Foreign Ministry and the Defence Agency held that all general technology that can be converted into military use might be offered to the United States and this does not violate the ban on export of weapons.

BRIEFS

JILIN GROUP IN DPRK -- At the invitation of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administrative Committee, a seven-member Jilin provincial friendship delegation headed by Deputy Governor Mu Lin left Changchun for North Hamgyong Province, the DPRK, 13 October. Deputy Governor Xiao Chun saw the delegation off at the railway station. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Oct 81 SK]

JILIN DELEGATION TO JAPAN -- At the invitation of the Japan-China Friendship Association of Sendai City, Japan, a seven-member delegation from the Changchun municipal light industrial circles, headed by Changchun Municipal Vice Mayor (Shi Jingwu), left Changchun for Beijing on the afternoon of 11 October. It then traveled on to Sendai City in Japan. During its stay there, the delegation will inspect foodstuffs plants, a brewery and printing and packing plants. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Oct 81 SK]

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN GANSU -- At the invitation of the Lanzhou municipal people's government, Gansu Province, the 44-member Akita City good-will delegation from Japan arrived in Lanzhou by plane on the morning of 5 October. The delegation will exchange views with the Lanzhou municipal authorities on developing friendship between the two cities. That evening, the Lanzhou municipal people's government gave a banquet to honor the delegation. (Wu Xiuliang), mayor of Lanzhou, and the Japanese delegation's head addressed the banquet. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 6 Oct 81 SK]

REPORT ON SOVIET, VIETNAMESE CONTROL OF LAOS

BK150533 Beijing in Lao to Laos 1230 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Report: "Masters of the Lao People"]

[Text] Immediately after the establishment of the LPDR in December 1975, the Soviet Union and Vietnam took the place of the French and the U.S. colonialists. Since then, Laos has gradually been turned into a satellite country of the Soviet Union and a province of Vietnam. The Brezhnev clique has long looked forward to an opportunity to make Laos a strategic position. It considers Laos and Vietnam as its satellite countries of equal significance. The Soviet Union made Laos another frontline base for expanding its influence in and infiltration of Southeast Asia.

A report shows that since 1975, the Soviet Union has assigned some 3,000 to 4,000 cadres to work in various fields in Laos. These Soviet cadres have been sent to Laos as diplomats, reporters, military advisers, technical experts and so forth. They have infiltrated all sectors and branches of work in Laos. They have seized the ruling power, issued orders and acted as the masters of the Lao authorities. It is reported that even the signing of a border pass for a foreigner must first be approved by Soviet cadres.

In the economic field, the Soviet Union firmly controls Laos through dozens of minor and major agreements signed with the Lao side. Laos is not independent economically at all.

During the past years, the Soviet Union set up various modern military installations throughout Laos, including large-size airfields, radar stations, antiaircraft bases, missile sites, electronic monitoring bases, and ground satellite signal stations. Anti-aircraft missiles also have been installed in the vicinity of Vientiane. All these have increased the Soviet Union's forces for use in the fight for hegemony in the Southeast Asian region. The Soviet Union has carried out various espionage activities, for example tracking, monitoring and long-distance hydrographic activities, thus directly threatening China and ASEAN member countries.

More serious still, a number of reporters who used to work in Laos disclosed that the Soviet Union has made Laos a test site for its chemical weapons, that it has sent a large number of chemical warfare experts to Laos, and that these Soviet experts have given the Lao authorities toxic chemicals to use in suppressing the Lao Soung ethnic minority people in mountainous areas. Being suppressed, the Lao Soung tribal people have been compelled to fight back. Eyewitnesses said that the skin coloring of those who were poisoned by the toxic chemicals turned yellow and that there was bleeding from the mouth and nose. Pigs, dogs, poultry, cattle and even fish died after exposure to this poison.

To cover up their crime of using poisonous weapons in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and Vietnam resolutely opposed the placing of the problem of chemical and bacteriological weapons on the agenda of the 36th session of the UN General Assembly. However, the UN General Affairs committee rejected the unreasonable call of the Soviet Union.

According to statistics in documents made public by Soviet and Lao officials alone, from February 1976 to the present, Kaysone -- the Lao leader -- made almost 10 trips to Moscow, saying the trips were for visits, participation in meetings, rest and recreation, and medical care. During his stays in Moscow, Kaysone reported to and requested suggestions from Brezhnev on various issues.

In addition, in Laos, the Soviet Union has implemented a policy of slavery. It has forced Laos to accept Russian as the second language taught in the schools. It has also reorganized the system of ranks for Lao soldiers in conformity with the Soviet Union's.

The Soviet cadres in Laos have behaved in a depraved manner. They have engaged in buying and selling on the black market. They have humiliated Lao people who have scolded them indignantly, saying that the Russians are fat and ugly and that they, like U.S. hooligans, stubbornly insist on having their own way in everything.

The Le Duan clique, which has tried ruthlessly to set up the Indochina federation, has actually dominated Laos militarily for a long time. The Hong Kong magazine FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, in its 24 August 1979 edition, reported that a former high-ranking Lao official -- who fled to Thailand -- revealed that Vietnam sent 50,000 troops and 6,000 civil officials to Laos and that 1,000 of the 6,000 civil officials had arranged to work directly in various ministries of the Vientiane government. Moreover, some 100,000 Vietnamese have moved to Laos to live. The Lao people have been driven out of their native land wherein the Vietnamese have moved. These Vietnamese have built their own country in the Lao territory.

In Laos, a large number of Soviet KGB-trained Vietnamese police carry out activities everywhere, keeping an eye on foreigners traveling to and from Laos and searching for foes in the ranks of the army and among the people. They instruct Kaysone to kill those who dislike the Vietnamese. Even Kaysone's residence and those of other party Political Bureau members are guarded by Vietnamese soldiers.

Under the colonialist administration of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the Lao economy has deteriorated daily while farm land has been abandoned. This situation, together with brutal oppression and political fear, have driven the Lao people into an impasse. Finding no way to earn their living, the people have been compelled to flee abroad. A report indicated that as of now, nearly a tenth of the Lao population of 3,400,000 have fled abroad. A French doctor -- who had worked in Laos for 4 years -- said in his report: This country has no vitality. Most of the patients whom I have cured have suffered mental ailments. The number of mental patients has increased daily. This is because the people have been mentally oppressed.

But, the Lao people who cherish freedom and independence and who have maintained an honorable tradition in the struggle against imperialism absolutely will not tolerate the cruel role of the Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists for long. A report said that in the northern mountainous areas, the Plain of Jars and along the shores of the Mekong River, the Lao people have begun to rise up and fight against them.

SRV, LAOS INCREASE TROOPS ALONG THAI BORDER

OW140826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Bangkok, October 14 (XINHUA) -- The Thai military has spotted an "unusual troop movement" by the Vietnamese and Lao authorities along the Lao-Thai border opposite Pak Kard sub-district in Nong Khai Province, northeastern Thailand, according to reports reaching here today. The size of the force being brought in was not known, but a provincial official said it comprised mainly heavily armed Vietnamese and Lao soldiers.

The matter is of great concern to the Thai provincial authorities because the distance across the Mekong River at some points is only 500 metres.

The Bangkok POST quoted Nong Khai Governor Kusol Santitham as saying yesterday that it looked like the Vietnamese and Lao authorities were starting to beef up their forces along the whole stretch of Thai area. The troops were building bunkers and guns were pointed at Thailand, he said.

The Nong Khai provincial authorities have called an urgent meeting to draw up a contingency evacuation plan in case fighting erupts. The plan involves the moving of about 4,000 villagers four kilometres from the border.

Clashes between Thai and Lao Mekong River patrols were reported last week after a period of silence. An unconfirmed report said yesterday that the Thai Mekong River patrol unit based in Nakhon Phanom Province had captured four Lao transport boats which strayed into Thai waters.

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA CRITICIZES COALITION DISCORD

OW141530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- Democratic Kampuchea again appealed to the other two parties of Kampuchea to observe the Singapore joint statement and give up unreasonable conditions blocking an alliance.

The Democratic Kampuchea Information Ministry made this appeal Oct. 12 and presented three principles for the establishment of a coalition government in Kampuchea, according to a broadcast today on radio Democratic Kampuchea. The ministry also explained the differences among the parties.

The Information Ministry said: "Recently, some signatories of the Singapore joint statement have aired their views. Now the Information Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea would like to clarify some facts." It said: "In accordance with the second article of the Singapore joint statement, the tripartite ad hoc committee began working for the formation of a tripartite coalition government as of Sept. 13 and held discussions on related principles. After six meetings, especially the Oct. 4 meeting, the committee agreed to release the following press communique: 'The three parties of Kampuchea have entered an important stage in dealing with principles.'"

It noted: "During the meetings, Democratic Kampuchea fully observed the Singapore joint statement and consistently stood for a true alliance of understanding, justice, equality and mutual respect.

"The Government of Democratic Kampuchea maintained that the upcoming coalition government should be formed on a sound basis," the ministry said. That is, there must be a true alliance. No party should be allowed to hold power in its own hand. The formula and formation of the Democratic Kampuchea Government should be attended by all three parties, and major issues should be solved by these parties through consultations.

"In order to ensure that Democratic Kampuchea is the sole legal government of Kampuchea, to keep the continuity of Kampuchea as a member state in the United Nations and to leave no legal loophole for exploitation by the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the state system of Democratic Kampuchea should continue to be used for establishing a united government formed by the three sides," it said.

A unanimous agreement was reached on these three principles when the tripartite ad hoc committee met Oct. 4. This agreement was expected to be a foundation for the discussion of other issues at a meeting to be held soon.

"However, since Oct. 4 one party openly demanded a revision of the Singapore joint statement and of the three political principles agreed upon at the tripartite ad hoc committee," the ministry said. "And this party again brought up the following preconditions they had put forward: 1) Demanding full right; [as received] 2) Demanding to have the majority positions of ministers in the united government; and 3) Demanding the exile of the Democratic Kampuchean leaders who are directly fighting the Vietnamese invaders sent to the country by the Le Duan clique.

"The Democratic Kampuchean side believes that by again raising these preconditions, the Singapore joint statement and the results achieved at the tripartite ad hoc committee in Kampuchea have been totally rejected. There won't be actual alliance so long as any one side persists to arrogate all powers to itself. This will only disperse the strength of the three sides for military, political and foreign affairs and discourage the fighting forces of the Kampuchean people, the national army and other parties who are resisting the Le Duan aggressive clique of Vietnam," the ministry said.

The Information Ministry also pointed out that it was completely unreasonable to demand leaders of Democratic Kampuchea to leave the country. "It was these leaders and the Kampuchean people who shared weal and woe, overcame all difficulties and fought a bloody battle against Vietnamese aggressors. The leaders of Democratic Kampuchea cannot leave their nation and their people.

"If these leaders of Democratic Kampuchea leave the country," the ministry said, "who will lead the Kampuchean people, the national army and the guerrillas who are directly fighting the battle to resist the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressive clique?"

"Demanding the leaders of Democratic Kampuchea to leave the country is in fact in conformity with the desire of the Vietnamese authorities and their masters -- the Soviet international hegemonists -- who long attempted to wipe out these Democratic Kampuchean leaders," the ministry said.

It stated, "The democratic Kampuchean side is convinced that if all parties work hard in an atmosphere of negotiations and seek common ground while reserving differences in accordance with the alliance, we will eventually reach a true alliance."

VIETNAMESE DEFECTORS GRANTED RESIDENCE

OW151212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- In accordance with relevant provisions of Chinese laws, Chinese Government departments concerned have granted permission of residence in China to Kieu Thanh Luc, second lieutenant of the Vietnamese Air Force, and nine other Vietnamese who defected to China on September 30.

Upon their arrival in China, Kieu Thanh Luc and others said that they came to China by flying a Vietnamese military helicopter because they were discontented with the cruel rule of and political persecution by the Vietnamese authorities. Thinking that they could not continue living in Vietnam, they requested to reside in China.

The Chinese Government departments concerned have, after examining the case, granted them the permission of residence in China in accordance with relevant provisions of Chinese laws.

AUSTRALIAN HEALTH MINISTER VISITS HOHHOT

BK130215 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] According to our sources, MacKellar, the Australian health minister, and Dunn, the Australian ambassador to China, and his wife recently arrived in Hohhot for a friendship visit.

Kong Fei, chairman of the regional people's government, received and feted them at the (Xincheng) guesthouse. They have visited the Academy of Traditional Mongolian Medicine and a Mongolian hospital in Xilin Gol league and a commune hospital, a clinic and a doctor of traditional Mongolian medicine in (Dabuxiletu) commune in Abagnar banner. They also visited the residence of a barefoot doctor in a brigade to learn about cooperative medical services.

PRC OPENS AIRCRAFT MACHINERY EXHIBIT IN LONDON

OW150314 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] London, October 14 (XINHUA) -- China's first ever exhibition on castings and forgings abroad opened here today. The exhibition was sponsored by the China National Aerotechnology Import and Export Corporation (CATIC) under the auspices of the Sino-British Trade Council and the Society of British Aerospace Companies.

Opening the exhibition, President of the Sino-British Trade Council Lord Nelson praised China's progress in aviation industry and expressed the hope that the exhibition would promote trade and friendship between Britain and China.

On display were some 800 pieces of exhibits, including various types of blanking dies and aggregate fixtures. Some businessmen from Britain and West Germany have expressed readiness to negotiate with CATIC on business matters. CATIC has already signed contracts with Britain's Derritron, U.S. Lockheed and West Germany's Telefunken and other companies for supplying its products.

CATIC has more than 100 factories producing aircraft, aero-engines, instruments and electric equipment as well as lathes, tools and castings and forgings.

FRENCH PAPERS ATTACK WEST EUROPEAN PACIFISM

OW141628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Major French newspapers have criticized recently the pacifist ideology in Western Europe that resulted in a demonstration against nuclear armament in Bonn on October 6.

As an editorial published by LA CROIX pointed out, "For most Europeans, the sole and real danger lies in the Soviet deployment of SS-20 missiles directed at Western Europe from behind the Iron Curtain. But the movement of pacifism, as manifested once again in the demonstration in Bonn, charges only the deployment of U.S. missiles from the end of 1983, a measure adopted by NATO to counter Soviet missiles."

The newspaper also emphasized that the Soviet Union supports the pacifist movement in Western Europe. "The European pacifist is undoubtedly in the favor of Moscow," it has reported. "It is evident that the Soviets always give support to the movement. Leonid Brezhnev extended his greetings to the 'marchers for peace' in Paris and Italy in his letters on August 6 and September 27 respectively. Undoubtedly, the Soviet Union exerted pressure on the leaders of the European Social Democrats invited to Moscow. It attempts to infiltrate into pacifists' organizations in the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands and attempts even to incite the organization of new ones."

LE FIGARO has reported, "If neutralism does not represent the main danger to the future of Europe, one could hardly understand why it has received the encouragement from Moscow, which has increased its military potential greatly."

In an editorial LE MATIN commented, "History has shown again and again that pacifism has always served the purpose of the most warlike and aggressive nations."

Reporting on France's attitude towards pacifism, LE MONDE has stated, "Francois Mitterrand said at the press conference: [as received] 'France can regard neither pacifism as postulate nor peace as result.' What he says has almost got no objection. Because at Munich in 1938, concessions were made due to the faintness and belief in pacifism, and then the war broke out."

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LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS has stated, "Francois Mitterrand estimates the wave of neutralists represents the extreme grave danger. In Elysee's view, this cancer planted in the heart of the European Continent may upset the existing relations between the East and West and provide a strategic diplomatic weapon of primary importance to the Soviet Union." "One can believe in reason the conclusive evidence given by the Western specialists showing that the Soviet Union has played a role in the affair."

FRG VIEWS USSR NAVAL FLEETS AS 'POTENTIAL THREAT'

OW150810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, October 14 (XINHUA) -- The recent Soviet naval buildup, which reinforced the means of all-round naval warfare, has passed beyond the need of protecting Soviet shores and become a "potential threat," said military experts of the West German Fleet Command in Gluecksburg.

A DPA report disclosed that a study of the recent Soviet large-scale naval exercises in the Baltic led these experts to believe that the four Soviet fleets, which consist of 400 submarines, four aircraft carriers, two helicopter carriers and 37 heavy cruisers, may organize all kinds of powerful strike forces. The Soviet Marine Corps with the help of heavy landing craft may conduct landing operations wherever they like.

These experts also called attention to the Soviet Union's merchant, fishing and scientific research fleets.

CCP TEAM TO ATTEND FRENCH SOCIALISTS' MEETING

NC141230 Paris AFP in English 1150 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 14 Oct, (AFP) -- A three-member delegation of the Chinese Communist Party will for the first time attend the French Socialist Party's convention in Valence October 23-25, the Chinese Embassy here said today. It will also be the Chinese Communist Party's first representation at the annual assembly of any member of the Socialist International.

Feng Xuan, member of the party Central Committee and co-director of its international relations section, will lead the delegation, which will include Li Mei and Wang Jingsheng, whose titles were not specified.

President Francois Mitterrand, after stepping down as head of the French Socialist Party last January, visited China February 9-16 as a presidential candidate, meeting at the time with top Chinese communist officials. It was that visit, said a Chinese Embassy spokesman, that permitted the establishment of "working relations" between the two parties.

AMITY DELEGATION LEAVES FRG FOR AUSTRIA

OW150432 Beijing XINHUA in English 0110 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, October 14 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries headed by Xie Bangding, deputy chairman of the association, left Muenchen for Austria today after visiting West Germany.

The delegation arrived in West Germany on October 4 at the invitation of the German-Chinese Friendship Association. It was received by Minister-President of Saarland Werner Zeyer on October 10. The delegation also visited Frankfurt, Dortmund, Trier, Saarbruecken, Stuttgart and Muenchen during its stay in West Germany.

DENMARK'S JORGENSEN TO VISIT 19 OCT

OW091629 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- Anker Jorgensen, prime minister of the Kingdom of Denmark, and his wife will pay an official visit to China from October 19 to 29 at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

SWISS TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER TALKS

OW131412 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- A Swiss delegation to the fifth session of the Sino-Swiss Joint Trade Commission headed by Benedict von Tscharner, ambassador-delegate of the Swiss Federal Council for Trade Agreements, left here for home by air today.

After its arrival in Beijing October 5, the delegation discussed trade matters between China and Switzerland at the session with a Chinese delegation headed by Director Li Shude, a department director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Both sides were satisfied with the development of trade between the two countries and were optimistic about its prospects. The Swiss delegation also toured Xian and Luoyang.

BRIEFS

FRG BUILT WORKSHOP -- Beijing, 22 Sep (XINHUA) --A new big workshop producing 40,000 tons of polyester chips annually, has been constructed at the Changzheng chemical plant of the Beijing Yanshan petroleum chemical corporation in the city's southwest suburbs, and trial operations have been successfully carried out, a spokesman for the corporation announced today. The newly-built workshop, imported from West Germany, uses the advanced technology of direct esterification and continuous polymerization to produce polyester chips from paraterephthalic acid and ethylene glycol. Polyester chips are used as raw material in the manufacture of dacron, films, recording tapes, x-ray negatives and electric insulators. The workshop's annual output is one sixth of the nationwide production. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 22 Sep 81 OW]

YUGOSLAV LECTURE HONORS LU XUN'S BIRTH

OW100724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, October 9 (XINHUA) -- A lecture to honour the centennial of the birth of the great Chinese writer, thinker and revolutionary Lu Xun (1881-1936) was held here today by the writers' association of the Socialist Republic of Serbia of Yugoslavia.

Noted Yugoslav literary critic S. Lukic, who had just returned from China, gave an account of the great commemorative activities for Lu Xun in China. Lu Xun's influence had gone far beyond the boundary of China. He was not only a great Chinese writer, but also a great world writer, he said.

P. Vlahovic, professor of literature of Belgrade University who began studying Chinese literature in 1957, gave a talk on the historic background against which Lu Xun was born.

Zolan Djeordjevic, TANJUG reporter who had studied in China, told the audience the life and representative works of Lu Xun and read aloud in Serbian passages from the two Lu Xun's essays he had translated.

The talks were received with resounding applause. A pictorial account of the life of Lu Xun was shown before the lecture.

GDR UNIVERSITY CELEBRATES 1911 ANNIVERSARY

OW101734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 10 81

[Excerpts] Berlin, October 9 (XINHUA) -- The Humboldt University of the German Democratic Republic held a meeting today to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution of China.

Present at the meeting were representatives from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the G.D.R., the Foreign Ministry, scientific circles, the Leipzig Karl Marx University and various colleges of the Humboldt University.

Chinese Ambassador to the G.D.R. Chen Dong, attended the meeting at the invitation of the Director of the Humboldt University Helmut Klein.

POLAND ACCUSES WEST OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

OW091228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Polish Vice-Minister of Internal Affairs Adam (Krzysztof) said yesterday, "Some capitalist countries are taking advantage of the complicated domestic situation to step up their sabotage and subversive activities (in Poland)."

The vice-minister made the accusation at the Sejm internal affairs committee. He pointed out that a special coordination group had been set up by the U.S. Government recently with the participation of C.I.A. representatives. The task of the group was to make use of the Polish situation.

He also disclosed that cases of attempt to lure Poles into spying and subversive activity had increased by 40 per cent recently.

YE JIANYING SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO MUBARAK

OW151254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, sent a congratulatory message to Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, yesterday.

The message reads:

"On your excellency's election as the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, I wish to extend, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people and in my own name, our warm congratulations to you.

"The Egyptian Government and people have won marked successes in their unrelenting struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, develop national economy and oppose the interference by hegemonism. May your government and people win new victories in their lofty cause of strengthening national unity, safeguarding independence and sovereignty and building up the country. May the amicable relations and cooperation between China and Egypt and the friendship between our two peoples develop continuously and grow in strength."

TANZANIAN FINANCE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS

Meets Huang Hua

OW140716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and foreign minister, met here this morning with Amir Habib Jamal, Tanzanian minister of finance. They had a friendly conversation on issues of common interests. The Tanzanian ambassador to China, Mr. Job M. Lusinde, was present.

Mr. Jamal arrived in Beijing October 12 at the invitation of Wang Bingqian, Chinese minister of finance. In the following day, the Chinese and Tanzanian ministers of finance held talks.

Meets Chen Muhua

OW150754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Muhua had a cordial talk with Amir Habib Jamal, Tanzanian minister of finance, in Zhongnanhai here today.

Chen Muhua said the friendly exchanges between China and Tanzania in recent years have increased steadily and economic cooperation projects undertaken by the two countries are also doing quite well. She said she hoped the Sino-Tanzanian friendship marked by mutual support and concern would continue to grow.

Also present were Tian Yinong, Chinese vice-minister of finance, and Job M. Lusinde, Tanzanian ambassador to China.

ZAIRIAN PRESIDENT MEETS OUTGOING PRC ENVOY

OW081748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Kinshasa, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko expressed hope Wednesday during a meeting with outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Zaire Chou Boping that cooperation and solidarity between Zaire and China will be further developed.

The Chinese ambassador received Zaire's National Medal of Leopard from the Zairian president for strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries during Chou's mission.

CUBA EXPANDS MILITIA, GETS MORE SOVIET ARMS

OW101201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1416 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Oct (XINHUA) -- Cuba is going a step further in expanding its armed forces and has received large quantities of weapons from the Soviet Union, according to foreign press reports.

In an exclusive report from Havana by its correspondents, the U.S. paper Washington POST reported that Cuba, as part of its strategy, is expanding its militia strength to 1 million, thus making its militia contingent account for 10 percent of its population. The report said that Cuban reservists are being recalled and to be sent to Angola and strengthen its military strength there and to reinforce its domestic defenses.

Since the beginning of this year 50,000 tons of Soviet military hardware has arrived in Cuba, surpassing that in any year since the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, the report said. The report stated that this military hardware included a 2,100-ton antisubmarine frigate of the Koni Class, the largest and most up-to-date naval ship ever provided by Moscow for the Cuban Navy. Other items included ground-to-air guided missiles, T-62 tanks, armored troop carriers and coastal minesweepers. Ten MIG-23 fighter-bombers were among the latest Soviet arms shipments that arrived in Cuba recently.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS WITH MEXICAN AMBASSADOR

OW151238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met here on October 13 with Victor Manzanilla Schaffer, Mexican ambassador to China.

Zhao Ziyang told the ambassador, "I will soon visit your country. The Mexican Government has made very good arrangements for my visit. I'm looking forward to meeting President Jose Lopez Portillo."

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pu Shouchang was present on the occasion.

Announces Mexico Visit

OW151226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, will pay an official, friendship visit to the United Mexican States from October 24 to 27 at the invitation of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

Interviewed by Mexican TV

OW131402 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, this afternoon met with and was interviewed by Fernando Alcala, deputy director of the news department of the Mexican T.V. station, and his assistants Henry Stone and Rafael Ramirez.

Present on the occasion were Pu Shouchang, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and the Mexican Ambassador to China Victor Manzanilla Schaffer.

PLA, ARGENTINE ARMY OFFICIALS MEET

OW141922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, commander-in-chief of the Argentine Army, said this morning he hopes the mutual visits between the Chinese and the Argentine Armed Forces will continue because they are helpful to the promotion of the understanding and friendship between the two countries. Galtieri made the remark when he received a Chinese military friendship delegation led by Chi Haotian, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Jose A. Vaquero, chief of staff of the Argentine Army, this afternoon awarded medals to members of the delegation at the Argentine Army headquarters here. During the presentation, Vaquero said, "Although the differences of geographical positions, races, ideologies, religions and cultures, the common desire to seek peace and progress for the people has bound our two countries together."

Chi praised the efforts of the Argentine people and the armed forces to defend national independence and state sovereignty, to develop the national economy and to oppose intervention, aggression and expansion in the world.

Chi noted that China's and Argentina's common desire for the establishment of a new international economic order and the countries' efforts for peace have constituted a firm foundation for the continued development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion and other senior officials and the Chinese Ambassador to Argentina Xu Zhongfu were present at the ceremony.

The Chinese delegation, which arrived in Argentina on Saturday, also called on leaders of the Argentine Navy and Air Force today.

PRC CHILE EMBASSY RELEASES TRADE FIGURES

PY140214 Santiago Chile LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 5 Oct 81 p 9

[Text] The PRC Embassy in Santiago has reported that trade between the PRC and Latin America reached \$1.3 billion in 1980 and that it was 4.7 percent higher than in 1979.

(Feng Xihui), adviser to the PRC diplomatic mission in Santiago, has said that the PRC currently maintains diplomatic relations with 14 Latin American countries and that Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Chile and Peru are its main suppliers and buyers.

Last year the PRC state corporations sold oil, rice, chemicals, tools, machines and light equipment to Latin America for the total of \$500 million, thus achieving a 71 percent increase in relation to 1979. The PRC's purchases of copper, iron, fish meal, cotton, cellulose, rolled steel, sugar and woods have amounted to \$800 million, thus showing an annual increase of 14 percent.

In 1980 the exchange between Latin America and the PRC accounted for 3.4 percent of the PRC's overall exchange, which amounted to \$37.5 billion. The PRC's main commercial partners are Japan, the European Community and the United States.

YU QIULI DISCUSSES ELECTRONICS WITH CANADIANS

OW091242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli met here today with a delegation from Hydro-Quebec, Canada. The delegation is led by M.G. Monty, vice-president of Hydro-Quebec, and A. Feraudet, president of the department of public relations of Hydro-Quebec. They are here to attend a symposium on high voltage transmission line sponsored by the two sides.

During today's meeting, the Chinese vice-premier and the guests expressed the hope to enhance cooperation on hydro-electrical engineering. Li Daigeng, vice-minister of power industry, was present on the occasion.

In the past few years, Hydro-Quebec has trained 29 technicians for China.

GU MU MEETS CANADIAN PROFESSOR

OW101531 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 10 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Gu Mu met and had a friendly talk here this evening with Canadian Professor Paul T.K. Lin and his wife Chen Shu.

CANADIAN OVERSEAS CHINESE MARK 1911 REVOLUTION

OW140305 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Ottawa, October 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese residents and Canadians of Chinese origin in Toronto, Vancouver and other Canadian cities held meetings to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution in the past few days.

On October 10, more than 1,500 people belonging to different Chinese societies in Toronto held a meeting of the Chinese community in Toronto to mark the occasion. John Sit, chairman of the Chinese freemasons in Toronto, who presided over the meeting said in his speech, "32 years are too long a period of separation which shouldn't be continued. The Chinese Communist Party has more than once announced its sincere proposals for peaceful negotiation. We hope Taiwan authorities will take their first step forward, accept the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party and help realize the reunification of the motherland." On behalf of the Chinese societies, he extended full support for the statement by Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, on the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the peaceful reunification of China.

The meeting sent messages to Beijing and Taipei (Taipei), warmly supporting Chairman Ye Jianying's statement and urging Mr. Chiang Ching-kuo to accept the sincere invitation from Beijing for peaceful negotiations so as to make Taiwan return to the motherland and realize the reunification of China at the earliest possible date.

Chinese Ambassador to Canada Wang Dong made a special trip to Toronto to attend the meeting, which was followed by a performance by the visiting Beijing opera troupe of Tianjin and a film show.

On the same day, the Chinese community in Vancouver gave a film party with the presence of over 500 Chinese residents in Canada and Canadians of Chinese origin, including Po Yin Lo, 94, who had followed Dr. Sun Yat-sen in making revolution. Mr. Tme Jung [Zheng Jinhou in XINHUA Chinese] representative of the Vancouver preparatory committee of commemorating the 1911 revolution, which sponsored the evening party, said that the Kuomintang authorities have not carried out the "three people's principles" since the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He called on the Overseas Chinese and foreigners of Chinese origins to contribute to the reunification of China and the realization of the four modernizations.

The Chinese ambassador today gave a film reception which was attended by about 170 friends from Chinese societies and the association for Sino-Canadian friendship in Ottawa.

TRADE UNION FEDERATION MEETING IN BEIJING

Wan Li Addresses Meeting

OW141331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1217 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA) -- The third session of the ninth executive committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, before it closed today, issued the following slogan to workers and staffs throughout the country: "Workers and staffs throughout the country, get mobilized, give full play to your enthusiasm of being masters of your own affairs, push the national economy forward and contribute your wisdom and strength." The executive committee meeting was held in Beijing from 7 to 12 October with 207 executive members and alternate executive members attending. Attending as observers were principal responsible persons of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and various industrial congresses. Wan Li and Song Renqiong, members of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

The meeting discussed the work report made on behalf of the standing committee by Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and put forth the current principal tasks of the trade union federation in line with the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

The meeting held that the principal task of the people throughout the country at present is to rally closer around the party Central Committee and to strive with one heart and one mind to build China into a powerful socialist country with a high material and spiritual civilization. Workers and staffs in professions and trades and on all fronts must enhance their sense of responsibility as masters of their own affairs and conscientiously do their share in accomplishing this great historical task. The meeting asked trade union councils at all levels to keep a firm grip on the following three tasks under the leadership of the party committees at the corresponding levels:

1. The system of workers' congresses should be popularized and consolidated as a key point of trade union work and an important measure to mobilize the initiative of the broad masses of workers and staffs. The party Central Committee and the State Council recently approved and promulgated the "provisional regulations governing workers congresses of state-owned industrial enterprises." This is a cardinal matter of far-reaching significance bearing on the system of democratic management in our country. The trade union councils at all levels should draw up measures to popularize and consolidate the system of workers congresses by coordinating closely with the departments concerned; all enterprises should draw up detailed measures to implement the system of workers congresses in order to ensure that all the rights of workers congresses stipulated under the "regulations" will be protected and that the workers congresses will be organs of power of workers and staffs by making them participate in making decisions, management and supervision over cadres.

2. The administrative leadership of enterprises and business units should coordinate actively in promoting the economic responsibility system. The trade union councils should educate workers and staffs to foster the concept of taking into account the overall situation and to correctly handle the interests of the state, enterprises and individual workers; they should integrate the task of implementing the economic responsibility system with that of strengthening the democratic management of enterprises so as to promote and perfect the economic responsibility system by fully utilizing the workers congresses. The trade union councils must conscientiously implement the state policies and decrees concerning labor protection, labor insurance and labor welfare; acts damaging the legitimate interests of workers and staffs in enterprises should be prevented. The trade union councils should also launch socialist labor emulation drives and activities to promote the four modernizations by closely implementing the economic responsibility system and should encourage workers and staffs to make greater contributions to the state and the collectives by giving them political awards.

3. A long-term and arduous but glorious task of the trade union councils is to strengthen ideological-political work and to build a contingent of workers and staffs who strive to accomplish the four modernizations and who are ideologically advanced, technically proficient, strict in upholding discipline and efficient in uniting and working in harmony with other workers and staffs. From now on the trade union councils should carry out ideological-political work among workers and staffs by laying stress on raising their sense of responsibility as masters of their own affairs and by fostering the noble revolutionary ideal of building China into a strong and prosperous country and advancing the cause of the four modernizations.

The meeting held that laxity and weakness in ideological-political work also prevailed in the trade union system and that this state of affairs should be overcome. It is necessary to take a clear-cut political stand and be bold in supporting the advanced. Steps should be taken to vigorously commend those who have firmly implemented the line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session, those who have distinguished themselves in production and in work, those who have protected the interests of the state and the people with boundless loyalty and other advanced individuals and collectives. At the same time, efforts should be made to mobilize the masses to resolutely criticize and combat the trend of bourgeois liberalization which deviates from the socialist course and aims at breaking away from the party leadership, other ideas of the exploiting classes and undesirable social habits so that they will not find a breeding ground among the workers and staffs.

In order to make the above efforts a success, the meeting called on the trade union organizations to intensify their own building and to maintain close ties between the trade unions and workers.

The executive meeting also elected additional members, standing committee members and vice chairmen of the ninth executive committee and after deliberation approved the work report of the auditing commission.

New Officials Elected

OW141123 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1400 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA) -- The 3d session of the 9th executive committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions has elected 21 additional members of the executive committee whose names will be submitted to the 10th national trade union congress for subsequent endorsement. The meeting also elected eight additional members of the standing committee and a vice chairman.

The newly elected additional executive committee members are (in order according to the number of brush strokes in their surnames): Ding Keze, Ma Shiqing [7456 0013 3237], Wang Yun [3769 0061], Wang Xun [3769 3800], Wang Yongcheng [3769 3057 2052], Wang Shenxiang [3769 3947 6116], Wu Lan [3527 5695] (female), Ping-cuo-wang-qiu, Jiang Haoran [3068 3185 3544], Li Fei [2621 7378], Li Ping [2621 1627], Li Ze [2621 3419], Li Mingshan [2621 7686 1472], Li Shuying [2621 3219 5391] (female), Zhang Zhen [1728 4631], Zhang Tianmin [1728 1131 3046], Zhao Shi [6392 4258], Hou Liangfu [0186 5328 6534], Cui Yingguo [1508 2503 0948], Lu Wen [7627 2429] and Cai Min [5591 2404].

The additional standing committee members elected are (in order according to the number of brush strokes in their surnames): Wang Xun, Wang Yongcheng, Wang Shenxiang, Wang Mingde [3769 2494 1795], Wu Lan (female), Liu Shi [0491 1395], Zhang Qi [1728 4388] and Zhao Shi.

Zhang Qi was elected an additional vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

New Secretariat Members

OW150152 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1234 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA) -- The sixth session of the standing committee of the ninth executive committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions today unanimously endorsed the resignation of seven old comrades including Gu Dachun from the secretariat and elected additional comrades who are in the prime of life as members and alternate members of the secretariat to take charge of the day-to-day operations of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

The readjustment of the membership of the secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions was made in keeping with the principle laid down by the party Central Committee to gradually reduce the average age of the leading cadres at all levels and raise their level of education and professional competence while upholding the prerequisite of revolutionization. Among those old comrades who resigned from the secretariat were Gu Dachun, Huang Minwei, Chen Yu, Song Kanfu, Jin Zhifu, Zhang Qi [1728 4388] and Li Wanghua. After serious discussion, the meeting elected alternate secretaries Wang Jiachong and Mu Qibin [4476 0366 1755] as secretaries of the secretariat; Chen Yongwen [7115 3938 2429] and Liu Shi [0491 1395] as additional secretaries of the secretariat; and elected Wang Yongcheng, Wang Shenxiang, Wang Xun [3769 3800] and Jiang Yongqing [5592 3057 3237] as additional alternate secretaries of the secretariat.

The work of the secretariat will be managed by Wang Chonglun.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE BY WRITER HU FENG

HK150355 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Oct 81 p 8

[Article by Hu Feng [5170 7364]: "Little Reminiscences"]

[Text] After the war of resistance against Japan started off with a bang in Shanghai in August 1937, I scraped together a bit of money (the amount was very small) and launched a journal entitled QIYUE [JULY]. It was only a small weekly at that time and three to four issues were published. In the later part of September or the early part of October, I changed it into a semimonthly in Wuhan and the first issue was published in the middle of October. At that time, my friend Xiong Zimin (he was a friend of Old Dong engaged in social activities for the party at that time and is now a deputy to the Fifth NPC) helped me with the registration, distribution and fundraising. I also used his home for the corresponding address of QIYUE. I was staying in a small house in Wuhan near the garden of my friend Jin Zongwu (he joined the party after liberation and later died of an illness) and also had my meals in his house. I visited Hankou approximately once a day.

At first, I printed the journal myself and sold it through bookstores. I handed 200 to 300 copies of each issue to the office of the 8th Route Army and arranged for them to be taken to Yanan where some were distributed and some were sold. Later, when the journal was printed by a bookstore, I also sent free copies to interested people in Yanan and also frequently received manuscripts from comrades in Yanan and the 8th Route Army. I would say that QIYUE, was well known and trusted in Yanan.

Issue No 1 of QIYUE, published in Wuhan in the middle of October, devoted a special section to the first anniversary of Lu Xun's death. "Mao Zedong on Lu Xun" appeared in issue No 10 (published on 1 March 1938). I remembered that the manuscript was mailed locally from Wuhan and the contributor signed himself as "Da Mo." I could still remember very clearly that the signature "Da Mo" was finely written with a brush pen. There was a note between the title and the text, or perhaps following the text, stating that it was a speech by Chairman Mao he had noted down.

Attached was a short letter saying that he was from Yanan and that he was passing through Wuhan on his way to work in the New 4th Army. However, whether this was clearly stated in his letter or whether I had guessed this from his letter, I could not say for sure. I reckon it must have been the latter case, because he could not have said this so clearly in the letter.

I was very delighted when I read the article. At that time, some people had all along adopted a contemptuous and hostile attitude toward Lu Xun and would frequently take advantage of every opportunity to show it. Although Lu Xun had died, no final assessment had been made after his death. After the outbreak of the war of resistance against Japan, most of the people were intoxicated by the impassioned lines of the war of resistance against Japan and they felt even more that Lu Xun had not contributed anything to it. This was a major problem related to opinions on Lu Xun's struggle in the latter part of the 1920's and the middle part of the 1930's and the situation of left-wing literature. It was not until Xuefeng's return from northern Shaanxi in the latter part of April or the early part of May 1936 that I learned of the high opinion Chairman Mao had of Lu Xun, but that was still not very conclusive. On reading this article, I never knew that Chairman Mao had such sincere comradely feeling toward Lu Xun and such a high opinion of him. Although I had subsequently made a comparison with the conclusion in "On New Democracy," this nevertheless was my initial impression. However, I was overjoyed, for it had removed the heavy pressure weighing on my mind over the years, and I was extremely happy to publish it. Although I featured it on the first page, I did not make any introduction because the number of characters in the article fitted the page exactly. I also did not use a larger typeface (for it had never occurred to me at that time). According to my consistent editorial attitude, unless there had been an analytical explanation, I definitely would not give a simple opinion but let the readers form their own impressions. I would rather appeal to their rational judgment. Only in this way could I help them to foster rational perception and not form opinions blindly.

I felt that the words of the notes were honest and clear and that the person who took the notes was a competent writer. At that time, I thought that he probably must be a party member engaged in either political or military work. His record of the speech was done with the object of the cause of the revolution in mind. He considered that to be his responsibility. He was not doing it from the literary point of view and was also not trying to make a name for himself, therefore, he obviously must be using a pen name. His signature gave me the impression that he was not the type of person looking for excitement. Perhaps I was also influenced by the magnificent breadth of vision a line from an ancient poem had on me: "A strand of smoke rises over the big desert, the round sun sinks into the long river." The fact that he did not write again further deepened my impression that he had gone away to do his job. I always cherished a fond feeling for this person who took the notes. (Recently, I have discovered that "Da Mo" was in fact his real name and that this comrade has all along been working faithfully for the party.)

The article was published entirely on my own initiative. I had not discussed the matter with anyone. Normally, when I published the manuscripts of a writer whose name I had not seen before, I also never discussed their conditions with the writers I knew. Under the domination of the Kuomintang, the writers whose work I published could be in danger of getting into trouble under such circumstances.

At that time, it had never occurred to me that I should consult Vice Chairman Zhou beforehand on whether or not the article should be published. Later, Xuewei (I remember that he was the editor of the literary supplement for JIEFANG RIBAO) wrote me a letter from Yanan. He mentioned an incident: probably he had written a letter to Chairman Mao for advice and had mentioned QIYUE. Chairman Mao in his reply said that QIYUE was a very good journal. He mentioned this incident to me and told me that it was an honor for QIYUE.

When I met Chairman Mao in Chongqing in 1945, he also told me that he used to read my journal but had no time to do so lately. Naturally, he was referring at that time to XIWANG [HOPE]. I mention this for the sake of explaining that Chairman Mao had read QIYUE and he must have seen the record of his speech by "Da Mo." Obviously, it tallied with his original intention, otherwise, he certainly would have pointed that out to Xuewei or to me.

WRITERS GIVE IMPRESSIONS OF RURAL VISIT

OW150323 Beijing XINHUA in English 0210 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Rapidity of changes in two extremely poor rural communities struck a group of writers who have just returned from a fortnight's visit.

They said literature today "lags far behind real life."

The Chinese Writers' Association arranged for 40 writers, literary editors and critics in Beijing to visit Lankao County of Henan Province and Heze Prefecture in Shandong in two groups last month.

Miao Junjie, a literary editor of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, was born in the countryside. He summed up the changes he witnessed in five sentences:

Peasants show greater enthusiasm for production; grain output is rising; more livestock are being bred; side-line production is expanding; and peasants are farming intensively and scientifically.

Until 1978 a number of villages remained "bachelors' villages," nicknamed as most villagers could not afford to marriage, while peasants from Lankao had to go begging.

Writers said the great progress was due to the party's rural policies, which they described as "realistic and sparking the peasants' enthusiasm."

Literary editor Zhong Yibing went to Lankao which had depended heavily on state relief grain. The county has had bumper harvests since 1979, when it first became self-sufficient in grain. Those who had left have come back one after another.

Literary critic Mao Xing had misgivings before his trip that the system of individual responsibility would weaken the collective economy and was not socialist. The recent trip to the countryside, he said, showed that the system of collective ownership had not changed. "But now the peasants get paid directly according to their labor," he said. "More work brings higher income. This is working for socialism in a down-to-earth way," he said.

Jin Jin, Ge Culin and Cong Cong, all writers of children's literature, talked about the pressing need for a richer cultural life in the countryside.

The writers pointed out that rural life and the peasants had traditionally been an important subject for the revolutionary Chinese literature. As the peasants accounted for 80 percent of China's population, and their activities, wishes and progress played a decisive role in the country, writers should go to the countryside to observe the changes in people and production. The writers commended the writers' association for "doing a good thing" in arranging their visits and hoped for more such opportunities.

Over 50 writers, according to association count, are now living in the countryside and holding posts at the commune or county levels. Many other writers have established their writing bases in the countryside and pay regular visits.

BAN YUE TAN DISPELS FEARS OF POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

HK140737 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 18, 25 Sep 81 pp 9-11

[Article by Zhu Ye [4555 0673]: "These Worries Are Unwarranted"]

[Text] Since the national discussion conference on problems on the ideological front, a few comrades have been talking about whether the present criticism of bourgeois liberalization will be developed into a political campaign, whether it will have a harmful impact on the implementation of the "double hundred" policy and whether it will impede criticism of leftism. It seems necessary to discuss these questions once more.

The problem of criticizing bourgeois liberalization is not a new problem that has only been raised recently. Since the third plenary session of the party in December 1978, the CCP Central Committee has repeatedly emphasized that the four basic principles should be adhered to and has repeatedly pointed out that bourgeois liberalization should be fought against. Although, for nearly 3 years the CCP Central Committee has repeatedly called our attention to fighting against bourgeois liberalization, there are still a few people who have insisted on ignoring the party's warning and have stuck to their evil practices of wantonly spreading their erroneous opinions about the four basic principles and continuously airing their views and publishing works that do not conform with the four basic principles and which are harmful to the people.

The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of our Party Since the Founding of the PRC adopted by the sixth plenary session of the party pointed out, "the four basic principles are the common political basis for the unity of the whole party and of the people of all nationalities in our country and are also the basic guarantee for smoothly carrying out the socialist cause of the four modernizations." In opposing the four basic principles, bourgeois liberalization precisely weakens and destroys both the common "political basis" for the unity of the whole party and of the people of all nationalities in our country and the "basic guarantee" for smoothly carrying out the socialist cause of the four modernizations. It is only natural that our party should fight against such a very harmful ideological tendency.

When our party carried out criticism of bourgeois liberalization in the past, it did not launch any political campaigns and it will not launch any today as it carries out criticism of bourgeois liberalization. The scenes of wanton criticism and attacks that took our comrades as the enemy and confused right and wrong during the "Great Cultural Revolution" are still vivid in people's memory. Thus, as soon as ideological struggle and criticism and self-criticism are mentioned, some comrades who have not yet got over their past apprehension, worry and shudder at the very thought of the recurrence of campaigns. This is easily understandable. Nevertheless, these worries and apprehensions are entirely unnecessary. In a conversation with responsible comrades concerned in the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee on 17 July, Comrade Deng Xiaoping clearly pointed out that we should draw lessons from our past experience and, in handling present problems, never follow the old path of launching campaigns and jointly attacking people. We should be particular about our methods of criticism and restrict them within certain limits. However, criticism and self-criticism can never be dispensed with. The central leading comrades have again and again pointed out we should not overlook the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and those things which have something of the nature of contradictions between the enemy and ourselves. In regard to the great number of contradictions among the people, it is through criticism and self-criticism that we will correct our mistakes. In making criticisms, we must proceed from the desire for unity, seek truth from facts and adopt the method of suiting the remedy to the disease. It is apparent that there is the "desire for unity," and the approach of "seeking truth from facts," and also the method of "suiting the remedy to the disease." All of this is aimed at curing the disease!

Will the criticism of bourgeois liberalization have a harmful effect on the implementation of the "double hundred" policy? No, it will not. It is a correct longstanding policy of our party for developing science and to that ensure literature and art flourish that the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" has been carried out in our scientific and cultural work. We see no reason for changing this. In the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC approved by the sixth plenary session of the party, it is reiterated that the "double hundred" policy is correct. In fact, the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" itself contains the spirit of criticism and self-criticism. It also manifests the spirit of mutual comparison and competition and of learning from the strong points of the others to overcome one's weak points. How could the policy be called "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" if there is no criticism and self-criticism? How can one's own school replace a hundred schools? Some say that their work can not be revised because if they are revised, they will no longer be in their own style. Therefore, they simply refuse to listen to any different opinions. Indeed, all literary and artistic works, fiction, poems, films or plays should have their own styles and we should respect the various styles. Nevertheless, when major political viewpoints are involved, writers must be prepared to listen to other people's opinions and even criticisms. If there actually are mistakes in a writer's works, he has to make self-criticism and correct his mistakes. Even in regard to the style of his works he should allow other people to give their opinions. Otherwise, what is the use of literary and artistic criticism? In fact, the masses of readers and audience are commenting on works every day, praising them or criticizing them. One should not just listen to praise and refuse to listen to criticism. Only through criticism and self-criticism, can the rights and wrongs be distinguished and can there be improvement and development.

Some comrades worry that criticism of the liberalization tendency will hinder the correction of the leftist mistakes. This fear is unnecessary today. Our party has constantly advocated being engaged in the struggle on two fronts -- that is, to fight against either the leftist or the rightist deviations as soon as they occur. We must make concrete analyses based on concrete conditions, proceed from reality, avoid indiscriminate uniformity and correct mistakes according to their true nature. The leftist mistakes in the party's guiding ideology have already been solved, but, no doubt, the impact of those mistakes in our actual work should be continuously eliminated and rectified. However, if we fail to strictly criticize the bourgeois liberalization tendency and allow it to spread unchecked and harm our cause, we will by this be providing pretexts for those who embrace erroneous leftist ideas and will also impede the criticism of leftism. We should realize that correcting the leftist mistakes in our actual work and criticizing the bourgeois liberalization tendency are related to each other. We should not pit the efforts in these two respects against each other.

At present, all the party committees at all levels should intensify their work on the ideological front and change their weak and lax leadership in this aspect. We think that dispelling the above-mentioned fears is the problem we have to solve to change this weakness and laxity on the ideological front and is also the problem that the broad masses should solve in fighting against bourgeois liberalization.

'CLASS ENEMIES' SABOTAGE SOME POWERLINES

OW141225 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Station commentary: "Strive To Do a Good Job in Protecting Power Transmission Lines"]

[Text] The electric power industry is an important energy industry. Whether or not power transmission lines can be protected to ensure an uninterrupted supply of electric power directly affects production and the work of various trades and professions and the livelihood of thousands of households.

In recent years, the departments concerned have done a great deal of work to protect the electric power supply circuits. However, increasing damage to power transmission lines by an outside force has greatly affected the safety factors in electric power transmission.

These incidents are mostly caused by a handful of people whose sense in protecting state properties and observing party discipline and state laws is blunted and who yearn for their own interests by stealing power transmission facilities. Only very few cases involve sabotage by class enemies.

Therefore, to solve the problem regarding the sabotage of power transmission facilities by an outside force, the most important thing is to give publicity to the significant meaning of protecting power transmission lines and help the masses understand that everyone is responsible for the protection of power transmission lines.

At the same time, it is necessary to mobilize the masses under the leadership of the party organizations and governments at all levels and to divide up the work and assign a part to each individual or group in protecting the transmission lines. So long as the public security and power supply departments at all levels strengthen their leadership, rely on the masses, combine professional management with the efforts of the masses in doing maintenance work, and persistently and unswervingly deal blows at thieves and criminals, they will definitely be able to win still greater victories in protecting power transmission lines.

GUANGZHOU EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR OPENS

HK150719 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0211 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 15 Oct -- The 50th Chinese export commodities fair today uses actual actions of seeking practical trade results to greet the thousands of guests who have come to attend the open ceremony of this grand occasion.

Although the size of the fair is much larger than it was when it first opened 25 years ago and the volume of export trade has increased by more than 100 times, the 50th export commodities fair which bears the imprint of Deqing is not holding any formal celebration activities.

Available for sale at the present fair are more than 40,000 types of export commodities, an increase of nearly 300 percent compared with the first export commodities fair.

A number of industrial and agricultural import and export corporations of Guangdong, Fujian and other provinces will also be taking part in the trade talks. This will give the present trade fair greater vitality and is conducive to coordinating production and marketing, planning production according to market needs and promoting foreign trade.

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE ON IMPORT, EXPORT TRADE

HK150645 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0802 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Dispatch by reporter Zhou Jisheng [0719 4949 0624]: "China's Import and Export Trade Will Be Further Expanded and Developed"]

[Text] Over the past few years, China's import and export trade has developed relatively quickly. In order to meet the needs of economic construction at home and the daily development of our economic activities abroad, the state has adopted effective measures to improve its work connected with foreign trade.

The results of China's import and export trade in 1980 were very heartening. It totaled \$3.778 billion, an increase of 28.5 percent over 1979. The total export value was \$1.827 billion, an increase of 33.8 percent and the total import value was \$1.951 billion, an increase of 24 percent. The total value of exports in the first 8 months of this year amounted to \$1.280 billion, 12.4 percent more than that for the same period last year; the total value of imports amounted to \$1.244 billion, 8.7 percent more than that for the same period last year. Thus, exports have increased faster than imports.

There has been a great change in the type and proportion of the commodities imported and exported, which has resulted from the readjustment of our national economy. On the export side, the proportion of manufactured goods has been gradually rising. This has been especially so for mechanical and electrical products (including ships), the proportion of which has climbed greatly. The export of mechanical and electrical products in 1980 was 42.4 percent more than that in 1979. Since the beginning of this year, the export of the products of machine-building, light and textile, chemical and metallurgical industries has increased. On the import side, the import of raw materials for light and textile industries constituted a greater proportion by increasing in 1980 by 75.3 percent over 1979. Its proportion in the total value of imports increased from 17.3 percent in 1979 to 24.6 percent in 1980. During this period, the import of raw materials for heavy industry decreased by 25 percent.

In order to achieve further development in foreign trade, the state is carrying out a reform of the present foreign trade system. What has already been carried out are only a few experiments in reform. Take the enlargement of the power of the localities to carry out foreign trade transactions as an example. Guangdong and Fujian now have the right to export all their products, with the exception of only a few kinds of commodities, without outside approval; the general foreign trade corporations in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai have been granted greater managerial power; and all other provinces and autonomous regions have, to various degrees, expanded their scope in carrying out their own direct foreign trade. Some industrial departments have also been allowed to carry out foreign trade directly. These are only a few experiments reforming the foreign trade system.

CADRES, MASSES SUPPORT AFFORESTATION EFFORTS

OW141331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0701 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA) -- The "decision on several issues in protecting forests and developing afforestation" issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council on 8 March this year has aroused a tremendous response throughout the country. Eager to do a good job in transforming the mountains and harnessing the rivers of the motherland and in protecting the people's environment and existence, many responsible comrades and people of all walks of life not directly involved in afforestation have submitted proposals to leading organs and issued appeals to the whole society to develop forestry.

In July this year Xiao Hua, first political commissar of the Lanzhou Military District, submitted an investigation report to the central authorities on the development of forestry in Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. Recently he again submitted a report to the central authorities on growing tung trees and on other issues related to afforestation. In his first report, he pointed out: "The damage done to forests on the Ziwu Ridge, on Xiaolong Mountain and on Qilian Mountain are extremely serious. Unless we pay full attention to this problem, we will invite some insurmountable disaster in 5 or 10 years."

Yang Shijie, deputy director of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, made a special trip to Youyu County, Shanxi Province, a national model in afforestation also called "Oasis on the sand bank" to inspect the situation in afforestation there. He made the trip in September this year despite his advanced age and illness. He climbed mountains and traversed forests. His excitement grew when he saw the previously barren mountains there now covered with green trees. He wrote an "investigation report on afforestation in the mountain areas of Youyu County, Shanxi."

After the huge flood in Sichuan this year, particularly at the rally held by the CYL Central Committee and the Ministry of Forestry on 22 September to commend young pathbreakers (shock brigades) for their efforts in covering the motherland with trees, Comrade Wan Li announced that in order to rapidly change China's backward conditions in afforestation, the party Central Committee and the State Council have been preparing an appeal for developing a mass afforestation campaign within 5 years.

Except for those professionally engaged in forestry, each person must plant three to five trees each year. Each person will be responsible for planting the trees and keeping them in good condition. Those who grow more trees will be rewarded; those who fail to fulfill this obligation without a good reason will be punished.

The cadres in the forestry departments were greatly moved when they saw the profound concern of responsible persons and people of all walks of life in the country for tree planting. They are determined to turn this support from all fields of endeavor into a motive force to further press ahead. They are now studying the various suggestions made by responsible persons and people of all walks of life and are working hard at their respective posts. At the same time they call on all the people in the society to protect forest resources, plant more trees and quicken the pace in developing forestry.

SCIENTISTS SURVEY CHANG JIANG VALLEY EROSION

OW140344 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Wuhan, October 14 (XINHUA) -- A group of 49 hydrologists, geologists, pedologists, agronomists and experts in forestry and water conservancy are making a survey in the areas of the Yangtze River Valley where soil erosion is severe, according to Ye Yangmei, head of the Yangtze River Valley Planning Office in Wuhan, Hubei Province.

The object of the survey is to determine the extent of soil erosion in the Yangtze Valley, the silting conditions of the river, China's largest, and the effect on the ecology, Ye Yangmei said. The survey will be finished by next June and the specialists will then prepare a report containing proposals on methods of dealing with soil erosion.

Ye Yangmei pointed out that soil erosion in the Yangtze River Valley is less severe than in the Yellow River Valley but the layer of topsoil on the hills of the Yangtze Valley is thin. Once the soil is eroded, the rich valley will become barren and it is difficult to reverse the process.

NATIONAL FOOD HYGIENE CONFERENCE HELD IN HEBEI

OW150320 Beijing XINHUA in English 0218 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Shijiazhuang, October 15 (XINHUA) -- China must enact and enforce food hygiene laws and regulations as soon as possible, decided delegates to the first national conference on food hygiene which closed here recently.

It was proposed that food hygiene supervisors be appointed in cities, who would oversee enforcement of food hygiene laws. The delegates thought one supervisor for every 20,000 to 30,000 residents in big cities and one for 30,000 to 50,000 residents in medium-sized and small cities would be adequate.

Delegates also urged industrial and commercial administrative departments to strengthen food hygiene inspection in processing plants and markets. Health departments should train food hygiene control workers, they said.

A nationwide food hygiene inspection network was set up in recent years, the conference was told, and it has made surveys of food products and carried out toxicology and microbiology studies. So far data have been collected on 500,000 food items and 79 food hygiene standards set.

The conference was convened by the Chinese Medical Association and was attended by more than 200 delegates from all parts of the country. One hundred and fifty-one papers were presented.

MORE OFFICIALS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR REUNIFICATION

Hu Juewen Addresses Forum

OW151037 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1716 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce invited personages concerned attending celebrations for the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution to a forum this afternoon. The attendants unanimously expressed their hope for establishing contacts with industrialists and businessmen in Taiwan and making concerted efforts with them to contribute to accomplishing the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

In his speech at the forum, Hu Juewen, chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, highly appraised Chairman Ye Jianying's statement and Chairman Hu Yaobang's speech on the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the realization of China's peaceful reunification. He hoped that all members of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and the personages of various circles present at the forum would study the statement and the speech well, do more work, carry out the behests of Dr Sun Yat-sen and martyrs of the 1911 revolution and contribute to accomplishing the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

China Democratic League

OW140446 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1619 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the China Democratic League held a forum at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. Members of the China Democratic League and other people concerned who came to Beijing from abroad and other parts of the country to take part in the activities in commemoration of the 1911 revolution were invited. The participants hoped that the Taiwan authorities would respond to Chairman Ye Jianying's proposal by providing convenience for developing academic and cultural exchange on both shores of the Taiwan Straits so as to give people a chance to do their share in fulfilling the great cause of reunifying the motherland and winning glory for their ancestors.

Among the more than 40 people attending the forum were the relatives of the deceased participants of the 1911 revolution and leaders of the China Democratic League Zhang Lan, Shen Junru, Huang Yanpei, Peng Zemin, Leng Yu, Liu Yazhi, Ma Xulun, Zhu Yunshan and Long Yun.

Vice Chairmen Hu Yuzhi, Chu Tunan, Hua Luogeng and Sa Kongliao of the China Democratic League Central Committee pointed out at the forum: There is no national boundary in learning; there should be no boundary dividing the people on the shores of the Taiwan Straits who are of the same ancestry. They hoped to enhance exchanges with intellectuals in Taiwan and exert common efforts to make science and culture flourish in the motherland; they also hoped that all members of the China Democratic League and the intellectuals with whom the league has associated will actively respond to Chairman Ye's statement and do their share in reunifying the motherland and in building China into a strong and prosperous country. They expressed a warm welcome to Taiwan scholars who would come to the mainland to engage in free discussion of issues.

Liu Wuji, son of Liu Yazhi, said: The commemoration of the 1911 revolution and the discussing of the reunification of the motherland are closely related. Those who took part in the 1911 revolution, fearless of bloodshed and sacrifice, advocated making the country prosperous. Since the reunification of the motherland is an important question bearing on the prosperity of the motherland, we should carry on the spirit of our predecessors and accomplish their unfulfilled cause.

Long Shengwen, son of Long Yun, from the United States said: The aspiration of the government and the compatriots of the motherland is also the aspiration of Chinese nationals residing in foreign countries. Even though the motherland is not yet reunified, we believe that this common desire of the Chinese people can certainly be realized, and the Chinese nationals residing in foreign countries are working toward fulfilling this aspiration.

Huang Daneng, son of Huang Yanpei, said: The 1911 revolution was a heroic deed performed by revolutionaries of the older generation for building China into a strong and prosperous country. As their descendants, we should carry on their spirit and strive for the reunification and prosperity of the motherland. I am engaged in the research of construction materials and I earnestly hope to exchange experience with my counterpart in Taiwan and do our common share in building a strong and prosperous motherland.

The China Democratic League Central Committee gave a simple dinner for the participants following the closing of the forum.

PEASANT, WORKERS PARTY OBSERVES 1911 REVOLUTION

OW150642 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1427 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party and the Beijing municipal committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party held a forum at the CPPCC auditorium on the afternoon of 10 October to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. The participants discussed the significance of the 1911 revolution and called on workers in the medical and public health, scientific and technological and cultural and educational fields, on both sides of the Taiwan Strait to engage in extensive academic exchanges.

Shen Qizhen, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, presided over the forum. He highly praised the significance of the 1911 revolution.

Also present were Yan Xinmin and Xu Binru, vice chairmen of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party; Fang Rongxin [2455 2837 2946], secretary general of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party; Fang Zhida, deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee; Nei Zhen and Peng Youjin, deputy secretaries general of the CPPCC National Committee.

CENTRAL PARTY SCHOOL LANZHOU MEETING CONCLUDES

SK150612 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] According to our reporter (Xia Rongsheng), the second experience-exchange meeting on party building education in party schools concluded today after a 10-day session in Lanzhou municipality.

Attending and addressing the meeting were (Li Huang), responsible person of the Central Party School; Feng Jixin, acting first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; and Xiao Hua, political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units.

The participants conscientiously discussed the characteristics of the ruling party and party building and studied ways to raise the level of party building education in accordance with the spirit of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee.

They held: The first characteristic is that the ruling party's status has changed from an underground party to a ruling party. This historical change has created favorable conditions which enable the party to unify and organize all forces of the country to carry out revolution and construction.

However, the change has also created some unfavorable factors for the party. For example, under the new situation, party members and cadres are prone to relax or forget their historical missions. Some people weaken their vigilance, become arrogant and conceited, use their positions or power to seek personal gains, believe in ultraindividualism and change from servants of the people to overlords sitting on the backs of the people.

The second characteristic is that the party's task has changed from destroying an old society to building a new society. Destroying the old society by waging arduous struggles has been very difficult. However, building a new society will be even more difficult. This task requires more from the party. In ideology, the party is urged to raise the level of understanding of Marxism and Leninism and develop Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought under the new historical conditions. In organizational building, standards for party members are set even higher. Party members and cadres are not only urged to understand more about Marxist and Leninist theories but also to acquire scientific and technical knowledge. Party organizations at all levels are urged to correctly handle relations between the party and the masses and relations between the party and the government. More strict requirements are made in the party's work style. Party members are urged to work forever as servants of the people. Party cadres are urged to work diligently and selflessly in the public interest, maintain close ties with the masses and set examples for the masses.

The participants pointed out: Our party's work style has many problems which must be solved with great efforts. So long as leaders of our party take the lead in rectifying the party's work style, strengthening leadership in work, regularly participating in the organizational life of the party, voluntarily conducting criticism and self-criticism, enhancing the party's discipline and state law, the party's fine traditions and work style will take a turn for the better.

NORTH CHINA COORDINATION MEETING ENDS 11 OCT

SK130400 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] According to our reporter (Zhou Huayu) and correspondent (Xie Hanjun), under the sponsorship of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, the north China economic and technological coordination meeting successfully concluded in Hohhot on 11 October.

At the meeting, north China's provinces, municipalities and the autonomous region brought up 202 projects for establishing joint economic ventures and conducting technological cooperation. The participants consulted and agreed in principle on 77 projects and decided to discuss 74 other projects after the meeting. Nei Monggol is involved in 55 projects. With great zeal, the participants urged the five provinces, municipalities and the autonomous region of north China to promote, under the state's planned guidance, economic and technological coordination between themselves and north China and other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of the country to learn from others' strong points to offset one's weaknesses, to progress and to make greater contributions to the four modernizations.

Zhou Hui, first secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee, spoke at the opening of the meeting. Kong Fei, chairman of Nei Monggol Region, presided at the meeting. They extended a warm welcome to participants hailing from departments concerned under the State Council and from various provinces and municipalities. They also made suggestions on the proceedings of the meeting.

Gu Xiulian, vice minister of the State Planning Commission, spoke. Leading comrades of various provinces, municipalities and departments concerned under the State Council also spoke at the meeting.

The participants conscientiously discussed ways to promote economic and technological coordination in north China. They unanimously held: Promoting economic and technological coordination is an important condition for tapping the potential of all fields, giving full play to strong points in each field, enhancing economic efficiency and accelerating construction. In view of north China's characteristics -- its strategic position and an unevenly developed economy -- actively promoting economic and technological coordination becomes even more urgent and important.

The participants said: We firmly support the directive of the CCP Central Committee on the work in Nei Monggol Region. We unanimously believe that promoting Nei Monggol's economic construction has political significance because it is not only Nei Monggol's task but also a common task for north China. All provinces and municipalities are very enthusiastic about establishing ties with Nei Monggol.

Representatives of departments concerned under the State Council said: From now on, priority and privileges should be given to projects establishing coordination with Nei Monggol.

Representatives of the north China provinces, municipalities and the autonomous region decided to convene the 1982 north China economic and technological coordination meeting in Beijing Municipality.

SHANGHAI GOVERNMENT CONFERS TITLE ON PENG JIAMU

HK150917 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0754 CMT 14 Oct 81

[Dispatch: "Shanghai Government Confers the Title of Revolutionary Martyr on Peng Jiamu"]

[Text] Shanghai, 14 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The Shanghai municipal people's government recently approved the conferring of the honorable title of revolutionary martyr on outstanding scientist Peng Jiamu [1756 0502 2606].

Peng Jiamu was formerly a research fellow of the Shanghai Institute of Biochemistry under the Chinese Academy of Sciences [CAS] and concurrently deputy director of the Xinjiang branch of the CAS. In June 1980, he led a comprehensive scientific study team of the Xinjiang branch of the CAS in successfully traversing the dried lake in Lop Nur. On its way eastward, the study team met such bad weather conditions as high air temperatures and strong winds. When it came near Kum Kuduk, it was short of gasoline and water. To ensure the progress of study, save money and relieve the local army unit from the duty of dispatching a plane to transport supplies, Peng Jiamu went eastward in search of water and unfortunately died in an accident.

Upon learning the news of Peng Jiamu's accident, the CCP Central Committee and the State Council showed great concern, and the relevant departments exerted great efforts to organize four large-scale searches. But his remains could not be found. Based on the geographical and climatic conditions around the spot where Peng Jiamu had the accident, and in light of the actual conditions of the searches, the presumption is that he lost his way and fainted, and his body was buried by sand blown up by a strong wind.

In order to commend Peng Jiamu for his spirit of faithfully serving the people and dedicating himself to socialist construction and science, and in accordance with the relevant provisions laid down in the "regulations regarding the commendation of revolutionary martyrs" promulgated by the State Council, the Shanghai municipal people's government approved the conferring of the title of revolutionary martyr on Peng Jiamu.

HONGQI DISCUSSES POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

HK030457 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 17, 1 Sep 81 pp 10-14

[Article by Lin Ke [2651 0344]: "Strengthen Ideological and Political Education Among Young Students"]

I

[Text] The nature of our socialist education determines that it is imperative to strengthen ideological and political education among young students. Education has a dual social role. As part of the superstructure, education serves the political rule of a certain ruling class. In a class society, the ruling class always puts ideological and political education in a primary position and through such education it trains its own intellectuals for exercising rule and carrying out management and propagates and spreads its ideology among people so as to consolidate and strengthen its rule ideologically and politically. It is because of this basic nature of education that different classes have their own different education. On the other hand, it is the basic task of education to pass on knowledge. In particular, natural sciences have developed since the development of the machine-building industry of modern capitalism and they have been increasingly used in production. With this situation, the role and nature of education have also correspondingly changed. Education has been increasingly used as a means to pass on sciences, train scientists and technicians, and teach laborers certain cultural and scientific knowledge and labor skills. Viewed from this angle, education is directly serving the development of the productive force. Our schools also have this task. On the one hand, the purpose of our education is to train young people so that they will be able to maintain firm and correct political orientation, gradually form the proletarian class viewpoint, labor viewpoint, mass viewpoint and the viewpoint of dialectical materialism and the spirit of consciously serving the people. On the other hand it also train various talented people so that they will have professional knowledge, skills and management ability. Today, these two tasks are inseparable. To maintain correct political orientation and the four basic principles are the premise and basic guarantee for realizing our socialist modernization program, while sciences and technology are indispensable and important conditions and means for the modernization program as well as for realizing our great ideal of communism. These two tasks are shown in a unified way in the purpose of our training. That is to say, the purpose of our education is to enable students to make progress in moral, intellectual, and physical education so that they will become educated laborers with socialist consciousness or talented people for construction who are socialist-minded and professionally competent.

We experienced two mistakes in this respect in the past. Owing to the influence of leftist guiding ideology, our schools onesidedly stressed for a long time that education must serve proletarian politics. Thus with too many political movements, they ran counter to educational laws and weakened the task of education itself. During the 10 turbulent years, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" pushed this wrong guiding ideology to an extreme, arbitrarily distorted our education by defining it as serving the dictatorship of the proletariat, completely denied the roles of education in passing on professional knowledge and serving productive forces, and advocated that our schools should have only one speciality, that is "the speciality of fighting against capitalist roaders." As a result, our educational cause was seriously damaged. Social order has been restored following the downfall of the "gang of four" and measures have also been taken to gradually correct and criticize various leftist mistakes. Thanks to these measures, an excellent situation has appeared in our schools. But on the pretext of opposing leftist mistakes, some people have onesidedly stressed that the task of the school is to serve the development of productive force by passing on professional knowledge and training students to master technical skills, and consequently they neglected the necessity of schools to carry out ideological and political education and teach students to have revolutionary ideals and character and cherish the notion of serving the people.

These people did not understand, or intentionally denied, the correct ideology and correct orientation which are indispensable and positive factors for protecting and developing productive forces. A technology or knowledge will be able to play a role advantageous to the people and the development of society only under correct ideological guidance. Some other people even suggest importing universities from capitalist countries; this view is in fact giving up the autonomy of education, rejecting the party's leadership over schools and confusing and even denying the demarcation line between socialist and capitalist education. To practice such a thing would result in changes in the nature of socialist education and consequently, instead of improving the socialist modernization program, it would spoil it.

When measures were taken under the party's correct line and policies to overcome and eradicate leftist mistakes, attention has also been paid to avoid neglecting or denying rightist mistakes in ideological and political work. An important question in carrying out this work is how to proceed from reality and analyze the experiences and lessons during the development of our socialist education. It was true that in the 17 years prior to the "Great Cultural Revolution" our schools were characterized by leftist mistakes such as onesidedly stressing politics, neglecting professional study to a certain extent, holding excessive political movements, confusing the contradictions of different nature and practicing oversimplification and formalism in ideological and political work, but the orientation and road of our schools were correct. Much successful experience was also gained in holding the party's leadership and socialist orientation and in carrying out ideological and political education among students. Our task is to correctly sum up experiences, affirm achievements, correct shortcomings, study and solve new situations and make further progress on the existing basis. Over the past few years, we of Qinghua University have stuck to these correct principles and methods, reestablished the system of political instructors and class teachers, strengthened ideological and political work among students and carried out various activities among them such as learning from Lei Feng, striving to become three-good students and vying to be advanced collectives. Practice has proven such activities have played positive roles.

II

To strengthen ideological and political education among young students is also an urgent need put forward by the current situation and the conditions of young students.

First, our country is experiencing an important turning point at present. We have put an end to the 10 turbulent years, while the party Central Committee has eliminated the leftist mistakes in guiding ideology that existed for a long period. The serious results of the sabotage carried out for a long period by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have not been completely eliminated, while the work of restoring order ideologically and rectifying the party's style of work can in no way be regarded as completed. We are now restructuring the economic and political system, and carrying out open-door policies toward foreign countries. Consequently our intercourse and contacts with Western capitalist countries are increasing. All these social changes have been reflected in people's thinking. A most outstanding feature on the ideological front now is that people have become active ideologically and they hold different views and attitudes toward various questions. This situation requires us to strengthen ideological and political work, to help people facing various complicated things differentiate between good and bad, genuine and fake, beautiful and ugly, essence and dross, advanced and backward, correct and wrong and revolutionary and counterrevolutionary, so that they will understand what things are to be conscientiously learned and absorbed, what are to be taken as reference and compared, what are to be opposed and discarded, and what are to be completely eradicated. In this way they will be able to gain unanimous views quite rapidly with regard to correct understanding, so as to guarantee that they will be able to smoothly accomplish the current turning-point.

Second, as a class, the exploiting class no longer exists in our country while class struggle is no longer the principle contradiction in our society. But we must also understand that class struggle still exists within a certain scope. In the realm of ideology, the struggles between proletarian ideology and bourgeois, feudal and petty bourgeois ideology still exist. In society, there still exist the remnants of the exploiting class and Lin Biao and the "gang of four," counterrevolutionaries and new exploiting elements such as criminals, embezzlers and profiteers. The struggles between us and them are concentrated on winning over young people. By taking advantage of young people who lack experience, they influence and deceive some of these young people in a bid to attain their goal. Following the implementation of the open-door policies, our contacts with Western countries have increased and the infiltration of international bourgeois ideology has also increased. Therefore we must be clear-headed and enthusiastically help students' organizations carry out various beneficial activities; and at the same time we must pay attention to various bad and corrosive influences, of whatever forms. We must neither treat such situations lightly nor wash our hands of this matter.

Over the past few years, some phenomena have emerged in our schools that merit our attention. Having experienced the 10 turbulent years, some young people have witnessed the dark side of our society, and having discarded the fake Marxism peddled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," they have turned to bourgeois literary and political and theoretical works in their efforts to find the answers to the problems they find in society.

Consequently they regard decadent theory that has long been subject to criticism by Marxist works and that has exposed its bourgeois limitations in practice as new truth, and they accept it. For example, having failed to distinguish between bourgeois and socialist democracy, some young people have blindly accepted the influence of the bourgeois ideology of "freedom" and "democracy." This situation reminds us that it is imperative to fully understand the difficulty and protractedness of the struggle in the realm of ideology. The remnant of old ideology not only exists in the brains of those who have experienced the old society, but has also spread down in written language and other forms to further display its effect in society. It will not do just to simply prohibit it from spreading. The basic way is to strengthen and expand theoretical education and the influence of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought in the realm of ideology. It is a law of necessity, independent of people's will, that the influences of old ideology will grow and become stronger when our ideological and political work is weakened. We must base ourselves on this fundamental point to understand the importance of strengthening ideological and political education among young students.

Third, we must correctly understand the young people of the present generation. These young people are in the main good and an increasing number of fine elements have emerged from among them. But they were born in new China and they have experienced the 10 turbulent years, and now they are facing major readjustment and reform. They lack experience to compare the old society with the new, and they did not have a good education in basic Marxist viewpoints. On the contrary, they have more experience of the turbulence created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and have been influenced by unhealthy practices within the party and in society. Some of them have accepted the leftist guiding ideology during this period as Marxism, and most have accepted the fake Marxism advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" as genuine Marxism. Because of this weakening of the party's leadership and ideological and political work in some aspects, various ideological trends have sneaked in among young people, and to a certain degree have affected their ideology. In such a situation, it is understandable that there exists confusion in their thought. Our investigations and analysis show that among the young students, only a few oppose the four basic principles, while the majority defend these principles. But among those who are defending these principles, some have failed to scientifically explain various social shortcomings in the past and at present and the reasons for these shortcomings, and consequently they have a vague understanding with regard to party leadership and the socialist system.

They bitterly hate the deceptive and fake Marxism and socialism peddled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and their despicable deeds. They demand to reform what is irrational, they hope that their country will soon become powerful and they are ardent in seeking truth, but they do not have enough experience and capability to distinguish things, and therefore they are vulnerable to the effects of various ideologies. Some students have not really solved the problem of outlook on life and the question of whom to serve. This situation was accelerated by onesidedness and mistakes in propaganda work, and we cannot blame young people for this situation. But we must clearly understand these problems. We have to pay attention to them and analyze their social and historical reasons, so that we will be able to carry out ideological and political education according to reality.

III

In carrying out ideological and political education among young students, it is imperative to strengthen the party's leadership and this work must be carried out according to the present features of these young people.

It is not strange at all that various problems have cropped up among young students. Whether these problems can be correctly solved depends on the situation of the party's leadership and ideological and political work. In strengthening the party's leadership we must first of all be daring in exercising leadership. That is to say, we must not avoid or take a laissez-faire attitude toward various problems; on the contrary, we must get in touch with them, go deep among the masses and reality to carry out study and investigations and acquaint ourselves with the reasons for these problems. We must take a clear-cut stand, actively wage struggles against various wrong tendencies, ideas and deeds, defend and promote what is good and overcome and eradicate what is bad. Firm stand and clear-cut attitude are based on the correct understanding of questions of principle. The party committees and all the departments responsible for ideological and propaganda work will be able to do effective work only when they have unified understanding, taken unified measures and coordinated with regard to major principles and methods of ideological and political work. As long as the leadership is strong and has unified understanding, it is not difficult to solve many problems. On the contrary, if the leadership is weak and indulgent toward problems, then wrong things will run rampant and get out of hand.

The leadership must also be good at exercising leadership. Special attention must be paid to the methods of carrying out ideological work among students; that is to say, this work must be carried out in line with the features of students; it can in no way be carried out in a rash and stiff manner; nor can we arbitrarily carry out struggle and criticism. The university students of the present time have something in common with the young people of the previous period, but they have the characteristics of their own era. With regard to politics and ideology, our basic demand is that the students must be educated to become the successors to the revolution with resolution and awareness in supporting and upholding the four basic principles, and to be conscious in obeying the need of the motherland with lofty communist ideals and morals. To realize this, it is imperative to carry out education step by step and proceed from the actual conditions of these students so that they will be able to make progress in an orderly way. Our secondary education was seriously damaged during the 10 turbulent years, and consequently there are some shortcomings in the knowledge and morals of young students. Therefore it is imperative to make up for these shortcomings, to gradually improve their knowledge and morals by carrying out education in patriotism, morals and discipline. We of Qinghua University resorted to three steps in this work. The first step was to demand that students love their motherland, behave in a civilized way and observe discipline. The second step was to raise their socialist consciousness and help them to be able to uphold and support the four basic principles. The third step was to demand that outstanding students cherish more lofty consciousness and become the vanguards of the proletariat.

In the final analysis, this work is aimed at overcoming what is wrong with what is correct, resisting the influence of the ideological remnants of feudalism and bourgeois ideology by resorting to communist ideology, and by overcoming petite bourgeois ideology. We opposed the suggestions made by some people inside and outside the university to abolish theoretical teaching courses in politics. In a difficult situation, we worked hard to improve the contents and methods in the teaching of such courses, and through such courses we strengthened education in Marxist basic viewpoints, stand and method, and strengthened the party's leadership and education regarding the superiority of socialism. Owing to the fact that students lacked basic knowledge of Marxism and history and consequently had a vague understanding on many questions, we added modern Chinese history to the political course for the first-year students. Thus through historical facts we carried out political education among students and taught them to understand that only socialism can save China and that without the Communist Party there would be no new China. We have made quite good achievements in this work. Some students held that "it is a historical mistake for China to take the socialist road," and that "as China did not experience the stage of capitalism, it has to do so now" and even said that "the cause of China might proceed even better without leadership by the Communist Party." Through studying modern history, many students began to understand that the party's leadership and the socialist road are historical necessities and have been accepted by hundreds of millions of people; they have not emerged just because of propaganda. A student said: "It turns out that it is not that China has to make up a missed lesson of capitalism, it is we who have to make up a missed lesson of the modern history of China."

Young people are characterised by lively but vacillating thinking, and have very great instability; therefore with strengthened education and correct methods, many problems can be resolved. Consequently, in carrying out ideological and political education, we must have confidence in the majority of young people and therefore it is necessary to resort to education by positive example as the main thing, in various forms. It is necessary to educate students in class and to let them carry out lively and free discussions outside class and to resort to theoretical and persuasive propaganda and effect images (such as movies and visiting exhibitions). Over the past few years we have persisted in carrying out among students activities of learning from Lei Feng, vying to become three-good students and creating advanced collectives. These activities have proven in practice to be a good form for the masses in self-education. The slogan of "I must start from now on to contribute to the modernization program" was put forth by students themselves in their activities of creating advanced collectives, on the basis of strengthening ideological and political work. This slogan shows young people's socialist initiative and sense of responsibility and it also shows that so long as we take a positive attitude in properly guiding young people, they will be able to bring into play their initiative factor.

Analytical studies must be made of various problems of ideology and understanding among young students. We must affirm and promote their active and correct ideology and understanding, while democratic discussions must be held and persuasion undertaken with regard to what is wrong or improper, so as to lead them to accept truth through their own consideration and comparison. Those who cannot accept truth for the time being must not be forced to accept it, they must be given time to consider. In short, we must resort to the principle of enlightening young students and pay attention to enlightenment in guiding them so that we will be able to lead them to grow healthily. Last winter our university held district people's congress and students' union elections. In their attempt to create confusion a few students took advantage of these activities to spread words that departed from party leadership and ran counter to the four basic principles. Some of the students who lacked the ability to distinguish things agreed with such words. In this situation, we proceeded from our confidence in the majority and we did not take measures to simply obstruct or suppress them; on the contrary, we strengthened leadership, coupled with positive enlightenment.

On the other hand, we demanded that party organizations, cadres and party members at various levels observe democratic order in carrying out their work so as to bring democracy into full play. During the education, the party committee repeatedly clarified through various channels the relations between party leadership and displaying democracy, between leadership and mass organizations, and between displaying democracy and stability and unity and talked about what kind of people should be elected. At the same time, cadres at various levels solicited students' criticisms and opinions on the work of the university. We accepted their correct criticisms and opinions, and improved work and solved problems in due time. With regard to the opinions and demands that were wrong or could not be accepted for the time being, we gave explanations to educate the students concerned. Thanks to these measures, the elections were carried out smoothly and victoriously.

In order to do a good job in carrying out ideological and political work among young students, it is also necessary, according to the needs of situation, to further build up the ranks of ideological and political workers. In the 17 years prior to the Cultural Revolution, Qinghua University set up a force of political workers who were socialist-minded and vocationally proficient and were "shouldering double tasks" (they were responsible for carrying out ideological and political work among students as well as for teaching them). Now we have restored the system of political instructors. These are composed of cadres from this force and some outstanding comrades from among young teachers, postgraduates and senior students who carry out their own work side by side with political instructing. We have also set up a political work system for students, consisting of the three ranks of political instructors, party and CYL organizations, and teachers who are in charge of classes and theoretical teachers. We have also paid attention to combining professional staff with the masses, and advocated that teachers must not only teach students but also educate them and that all departments must carry out ideological and political work among students. Thanks to the party's education over the past many years, the majority of the teachers in our university have their own experiences and lessons and are capable of carrying ideological and political education among young students. Many young, middle-aged, and old teachers have passed on their experiences to young students and told them how to become socialist-minded and professionally proficient; they talk to them about the difference between the two social systems, the party's leadership and the superiority of socialism.

It is particularly important at present to pay attention to training activists and backbone elements from among students so that they will be able to play their roles in carrying out ideological and political education and work among students. The students who are party members and cadres of CYL organizations are not only large in number but are also an indispensable force for carrying out ideological and political education and work among students. The education carried out by various sectors will be effective only if it is carried out through party and CYL organizations among young students or is supported and coordinated by these organizations. In this way, the outstanding students will also have the opportunity during their study period to train themselves in the practice of carrying out ideological and political work so that they will undergo all-round development in moral, intellectual and physical education. To train student cadres is in fact training reserve cadres for the various tasks of the party. Now there are not many party-member students, while the vanguard and exemplary roles of party and CYL members are yet to be further displayed, and this is not in line with the needs of our situation. Therefore it is imperative to do a good job among party-member students and activists, strengthen education among them so that they will be able to fully play their roles, strengthen the building of the party, train and absorb some outstanding students into the party, strengthen the building of CYL organizations and fully display the advanced roles of CYL members.

The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China, adopted by the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, has been promulgated. This resolution is a powerful ideological weapon for us in carrying out ideological and political work in schools and in unifying our ideology so that we will be able to advance. We must study and propagate this resolution well so that the party's ideological and political work will be able to play an even more powerful force.

WAN LI TAKES PART IN VETERANS' TENNIS TOURNAMENT

OW140639 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0021 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA) -- The second "Health Cup" old people's tennis tournament began in Beijing Municipality on 11 October. The competition is limited to men's doubles and is divided into two age groups -- the first group from 50 to 59 years old and the second from 60 up. More than 40 veteran comrades of party and government organizations and universities and colleges in Beijing are taking part. Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council; Liu Jianzhang, minister of railways; Liu Daosheng, a leading PLA cadre, and other veteran comrades are competing in the tournament.

NEW BEIJING OPERA PRAISES WOMAN MARTYR

OW140732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- A new Beijing Opera, the "Heroine of Shaoxing," about a woman forerunner of the national democratic revolution has been playing to capacity audiences since it was staged on October 8.

The Beijing Opera Company of Beijing is presenting a version of the last years of Qiu Jin in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution.

Born in an official's family in Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province, in east China in 1875, Qiu Jin became a rebel against feudalism when still young. She was married to a rich man by her family at 19. It was an unhappy marriage and in 1904 she went to Japan to study.

She became a revolutionary during her school days there and joined the Chinese Revolutionary League led by Dr Sun Yat-sen in 1905.

The play shows how Qiu Jin, on her return, worked hard to prepare for armed uprising against the feudal Qing regime that the revolution led by Sun Yat-sen overthrew. As principal of the Datong school in Shaoxing, she trained revolutionaries secretly. In July 1907, the Anhui-Zhejiang armed uprising failed, and the school was surrounded by Qing soldiers. Facing the danger of arrest and death, Qiu Jin remained calm. She told her comrades: "If it takes blood to awaken our compatriots to join revolution, I am prepared to be the first woman who dies!" Reminiscences have proved the accuracy of these words. She was arrested and killed on July 15 at the age of 32.

Qiu Jin has lived in the hearts of the Chinese people: many poems, stories and plays have been written to honor her. Zhou Enlai, the late Chinese premier, wrote an inscription in 1939 calling on the people to learn from her. In his short story, "Medicine," the famous Chinese writer Lu Xun praised Qiu Jin implicitly.

The three playwrights are Xue Bailuo, Pan Xiaofeng and Chen Yuyi. A veteran revolutionary himself, Xue is well acquainted with veterans of the 1911 revolution.

The playwrights focus on the end of her life. They hope it will help young people understand the 1911 revolution and enhance their patriotism.

IMPERIAL ARCHIVES IN BEIJING OPENS TO PUBLIC

OW092045 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- China's oldest imperial archives opened today, after two months of repair, with an exhibition of the records from the 1911 revolution.

On display until November in the 400-year-old building located near Tiananmen Square, are more than 600 documents, most from the official archives of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), giving detailed information on the activities of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and other revolutionaries. Some documents in the collection are being shown for the first time. Statements and photographs of the revolutionaries are on exhibit along with the newspapers they published.

The building, known as "Huang Shi Cheng," was constructed in 1534 for use as a storehouse of imperial archives for the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing Dynasties. In it were the records of the deeds of different emperors as well as their words and genealogy. Covering a total floor space of more than 2,000 meters, the building consists of main and side halls and a pavilion with a monument recording the overall repair of the edifice in 1807.

The beamless main hall is constructed of brick and stone. Inside the hall is a marble terrace 1.42 meters high that holds 152 gilded bronze chests carved with dragons. The construction of the building allows for good ventilation and constant temperature as well as protection against fire and moisture.

After liberation in 1949, Beijing awarded Huang Shi Cheng special protection as an important monument. The State Council funded large-scale repair work in 1956 and in August of this year paid for repainting and cleaning the building, and fixing the grounds and roads around it. The first historical archives of China plans future exhibitions of historical archives in this building.

ACTIVITIES SET TO MARK 16 OCT WORLD FOOD DAY

OW131234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- China will mark the World Food Day on October 16 with a number of activities, the Ministry of Agriculture announced here today.

The World Food Day was designated as Oct. 16 by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Chinese Minister of Agriculture Lin Hujia will address a mass rally in Beijing on the morning of October 16 on raising grain output. Other activities will include meetings, press reports and radio and television programs.

Jin Shanbao, Chinese agronomist and president of the Chinese Academy of Agriculture Sciences said he was contemplating an article in the press on methods of raising output of grain, oil bearing crops and other food crops.

The Central People's Broadcasting Station and the Central Television Station will also carry programs on food production and processing.

An official of the Ministry of Agriculture said that these activities will call on the people throughout the country to raise grain output and improve the country's food structure.

He said that China had set great store by the decision of the FAO at its 20th session and the resolution passed by the UN at its 35th assembly, which urged countries to carry out activities on World Food Day.

FUJIAN RIBAO REPORTS NATIONAL DAY GET-TOGETHER

OW110103 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Armymen and people in Fujian Province and Fuzhou municipality held a get-together at the provincial stadium on the evening of 30 September to celebrate the 32d anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Responsible comrades of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, all departments, committees, offices and bureaus under the provincial government and all democratic parties and mass bodies were present at the get-together. Representatives of veteran Red armymen; veteran cadres; model workers; noted personages from all circles, minority nationalities and returned Overseas Chinese; Taiwan compatriots and government cadres also attended the get-together. A total of more than 4,000 people jubilantly gathered under the same roof and happily chatted about the great achievements in socialist construction in the past 32 years since the founding of the republic and about the present excellent situation.

Xiang Nan, permanent secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, and Fu Kuiqing, political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units, were present at the get-together. Also attending the get-together were: leading comrades of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee Wu Hongxiang, Guo Chao, Cheng Xu, Cai Li, Cong Dezi, Yuan Gai, He Ruoren and Wen Xiushan; leading comrades of the provincial people's congress standing committee Liu Yongsheng, Wang Zhi, Jia Jiumin, He Minxue, Chen Xizhong, Fu Baicui, Cai Liangchen, Hou Linzhou and Ren Manjun; vice governors of the provincial people's government Guo Reiren, Wang Yan, Zhang Yi and Wen Fushan; leading comrades of Fuzhou PLA units Zhu Shaoqing, Zhu Yaohua, Zhang Xianyang, Liao Haiguang, Long Feihu, Song Weizhi, Zhao Huaqing, Cao Punan, Lu Sheng, Zhan Huayu, He Yunfeng and Xie Jiexiang; leading comrades of leading organs of Fuzhou PLA units, all arms and services and the provincial military district Chen Jingsan, Wu Ruigang, Zhang Zongde, He Qingyu, Zhuang Zheng, Zhong Xuelin, Zhou Guisheng, Yang Silu, Zhang Xiyong, Shen Zhongwen and Liu Tingzhu; and leading comrades of the provincial CPPCC committee Lu Haoran, Wei Jinshui, Ni Songmao, Zheng Danfu and Zuo Fengmei.

Two films, "The Supreme Commander and the Soldier" and "The Bell" were shown at the get-together.

J'ANGXI LEADERS ATTEND MEETING TO MARK REVOLUTION

OW140032 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Excerpts] On the morning of 10 October, more than 1,000 people of various circles of Jiangxi Province and Nanchang municipality held a meeting at Dr Sun Yat-Sen hall to solemnly commemorate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. The participants pledged to hold aloft the great banner of the 1911 revolution and take concrete action in response to Chairman Ye Jianying's statement made in an interview with a XINHUA correspondent on the eve of the National Day and work with concerted efforts for the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the realization of the peaceful reunification of our country.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the provincial military district including Fang Zhichun, Ma Jikong, Fu Yutian, Mo Ping, Xin Junjie, Wang Zhaorong, Zhao Zhijian, Xu Qin, Luo Mengwen, Gu Jiguang, Xie Xianghuang, Zhang Guozhen, Hu Delan, Zhong Ping, Lai Shaoyao, Pan Shiyan, He Shikun, Shen Hanqing, Zhu Kaiquan, Liu Jianhua and Zhang Chuangchu and responsible comrades of the provincial trade union council, the provincial CYL committee and the provincial women's federation attended the meeting.

Also attending the meeting were deputies to the National People's Congress and the provincial people's congress in Nanchang and members of the CPPCC National Committee and the provincial CPPCC committee in Nanchang. Responsible members of various democratic parties of the province and municipality; responsible comrades of various provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus; the provincial councilors' office and the provincial historical museum; the direct descendants of those who took part in the 1911 revolution; and representatives of Taiwan compatriots and returned Overseas Chinese in Nanchang also attended the meeting.

Fang Zhichun, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting and delivered a speech.

At 0900, the meeting started amid the playing of the national anthem. Fang Zhichun said: The 1911 revolution led by Mr Sun Yat-sen 70 years ago was a great democratic revolution of the bourgeoisie in the history of China. We should inherit the honorable tradition of the 1911 revolution in opposing imperialism and feudalism, develop the patriotic spirit of the 1911 revolution and further foster our belief that only socialism led by the Chinese Communist Party can save China. We should strive to build China into a powerful socialist country with the four modernizations and a high degree of democracy and civilization. Just before our commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, Chairman Ye Jianying made a statement which has further explained the principle and policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland. This has created a favorable condition for the realization of the reunification of the motherland. In our generation, we must make greater contributions to the great cause of bringing about the early return of Taiwan to the motherland and realizing the reunification of the motherland.

Amid warm applause, Ma Jikong, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee also made an important speech. Ma Jikong pointed out: The 1911 revolution was a democratic revolution led by the bourgeoisie and it was also an epoch-making great revolution in the history of China.

Continuing, Ma Jikong explained the cause of the outbreak of the 1911 revolution and its historical deeds and profound historical significance. He called on the broad masses of CCP and CYL members, revolutionary cadres, workers, peasants and intellectuals throughout the province to rally closely around the party Central Committee, implement the principle and policy formulated since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, eliminate influence of leftist ideology, overcome the situation of weak and lax leadership, firmly implement the major policy of further readjusting the economy and promoting political stability, do a good job in promoting the four modernizations, actively respond to the call made by Chairman Ye Jianying in an interview with an XINHUA correspondent on the eve of the National Day and make due contributions to the great cause of promoting the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the reunification of the motherland.

SHANGHAI MARKS 1911 REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

OW130405 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Report, with portions recorded, by station reporter: "A Grand Meeting Is Held in This Municipality To Mark the 70th Anniversary of the 1911 Revolution"]

[Text] Some 1,800 people from all circles of this municipality gathered at a grand meeting this morning in the auditorium of the municipal people's government to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. "Attending the meeting were responsible persons of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, the municipal government and the municipal CPPCC committee, including Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Zhao Xingzhi, Xia Zhengnong, Chen Yi and Yang Shifa; as well as responsible persons of the three armed services in Shanghai, various democratic parties and various departments.

Also present at the meeting were veterans who followed Dr Sun Yat-sen in the 1911 revolution, descendants and relatives of some martyrs in that revolution, Taiwan compatriots, returned Overseas Chinese, representatives of minority nationalities, representatives of various circles and representatives from various people's organizations. Consuls general and consuls of various countries in Shanghai, their wives and foreign scholars lecturing in the municipality were also invited to the meeting.

At 0900 Hu Lijiao, vice chairman of the Shanghai municipal preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, declared the meeting open. All stood up and the band played the national anthem.

Chen Guodong, chairman of the Shanghai municipal preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution and first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, addressed the meeting. He said: [begin recording] Today, as we commemorate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, we cherish the deep memory of Dr Sun Yat-sen, the great revolutionary pioneer who led that revolution, and Comrade Soong Ching Ling, who followed Dr Sun Yat-sen in revolutionary activities, struggled along with our party for a long time and became a CCP member and the honorary chairman of the PRC before her death. We also cherish the deep memory of those outstanding people, including patriotic Overseas Chinese, who bravely gave their lives during the 1911 revolution period for the sake of national independence, the prosperity of our country and the progress of our society, as well as all revolutionary martyrs who shed their blood and sacrificed themselves for China's revolution. Their heroic deeds will never be forgotten by the Chinese people. [end recording]

Comrade Chen Guodong's speech reviewed the history of the 1911 revolution, spoke highly of the vital significance of that revolution and praised highly the contributions made by Dr Sun Yat-sen. He pointed out that the historical contributions of Dr Sun Yat-sen, as a revolutionary organizer and leader, are indelible, and that he was a firm revolutionary democrat and the great pioneer of the Chinese democratic revolution. Comrade Chen Guodong said: the Chinese Communist Party inherited and carried forward the spirit of the 1911 revolution and led the Chinese people to overthrow the three big mountains -- imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism -- that weighted on the backs of the Chinese people and to found the People's Republic of China after a long period of struggle. This was followed by socialist revolution and large-scale socialist construction. Today, we are surely able to gradually build our country into a powerful socialist state with modern agriculture, industry, national defense, science and technology characterized by a high degree of democracy and civilization.

In conclusion, Comrade Chen Guodong said: [begin recording] Comrades and friends: At yesterday's meeting in the capital to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, set forth three major current internal and external tasks for us -- realizing the four modernizations, safeguarding world peace and accomplishing the great cause of reunification. These are the glorious tasks of the whole party, the entire army and the people throughout the country. We people of Shanghai are determined to earnestly study these tasks, give them wide publicity and resolutely put them into practice. Let us rally closely around the CCP Central Committee, heighten our spirit and work hard with one mind to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland and to achieve the great goal of making China prosperous and strong. [applause] [end recording]

Also speaking at the meeting were Zhao Zukang, chairman of the Shanghai municipal committee of the revolutionary committee of the Kuomintang; Liu Jingji, chairman of the Shanghai municipal committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association and chairman of the Shanghai federation of industry and commerce; and (Zhao Chaoguou), vice chairman of the Shanghai municipal committee of the China Democratic League. They voiced support for Chairman Ye Jianying's statement and for Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the commemorative meeting held in Beijing. They vowed to devote their energies to realizing the early reunification of the motherland, strengthening the great unity of the people of all nationalities in our country and working with one mind to make China prosperous and strong and to bring benefit to posterity.

ZHEJIANG PLA UNITS HOLD NATIONAL DAY PARADE

OW141207 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 1 October, the climate of an outpost in the East China Sea was clear and crisp and there was a gentle breeze and bright sunshine. Units of the ground and naval forces stationed in Zhoushan jointly held a National Day military parade in Dinghai.

Since their arrival on the islands, units of the ground and naval forces stationed in Zhoushan have firmly implemented the important instructions of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission and, together with the people of Zhoushan, have done an excellent job in safeguarding and building the islands, protecting fishing operation, navigation and fishery resources and in other militant tasks. By undergoing rigorous training and placing strict demands on themselves, they have improved their skills to fight on the islands or on the sea and have fostered an intimate relationship with the masses. At the 1 October military parade, more than 5,400 commanders and fighters of the ground and naval forces in high spirits were reviewed by Zhang Ming, deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units, Zhang Chaozhong [1728 3390 1813], deputy commander of the East China Sea Fleet of the navy, and more than 30,000 people. The military review was followed by a march-past. Led by the scarlet "1 August" military banner, 37 echelons of commanders and fighters of the ground and naval forces and six artillery groups marched past the reviewing stand. In the procession were heroic model units that had distinguished themselves in military action during the revolutionary war years and had contributed markedly to the defense of the coastal border after liberation. In the new historical period, they have again scored outstanding results in safeguarding the great socialist motherland and in building a powerful, modernized and regular revolutionary army. The army units under review displayed a high morale, proceeded in neat formations and vigorous strides and observed strict discipline. This fully demonstrates that the PLA, armed with Mao Zedong Thought, is a powerful people's armed force that is well-trained, combat worthy and completely trustworthy and reliable.

ZHEJIANG LEADERS VISIT NANJING MARTYRS' TOMBS

OW140139 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1325 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Hangzhou, 12 Oct (XINHUA) -- Party, government and army leaders and the responsible persons of the departments concerned in Zhejiang braved rains this afternoon to visit and pay homage at the tombs of Qiu Jin, Zhang Taiyan, Xu Xilin and Tao Chengzhang as well as the mausoleum for officers and men who gave their lives when the Zhejiang army captured Nanjing. The responsible persons in Zhejiang who visited the tombs of the martyrs of the 1911 revolution included Tie Ying, Mao Qihua, Xue Ju, Guan Junting, Wang Jiayang, Xia Qi, Tang Yuanbing, He Kexi and others.

Also visiting the tombs were people who had come to Hangzhou by invitation to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. They included Zhang Taiyan's grandsons Zhang Nianzu and Zhang Nianzhi, Xu Xilin's granddaughter Xu Naiying, Qiu Jin's granddaughter Wang Yulin, Tao Chengzhang's grandson Tao Yongming and Cai Yuanbei's great-niece Cai Shiyu and others.

BRIEFS

ZHEJIANG RURAL ENERGY -- The cadres and masses in Zhejiang Province have used various methods to develop energy and electric power for rural use. They have built some 380,000 marsh gas ponds and 100 power stations utilizing marsh gas, afforested several million mu of land for developing fuel sources and built many small hydroelectric power stations. In addition, they have tried to utilize solar energy and wind power. Now 96 percent of all communes, 83 percent of all production brigades and 49 percent of all production teams in the province have electric power. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 2 Oct 81 OW]

REN ZHONGYI ATTENDS GUANGDONG DINNER PARTY

HK141405 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Summary] On the evening of 10 October, Liu Tianfu, governor of Guangdong Province, gave an informal dinner at the Guangdong guesthouse for well-known personages from abroad and from Hong Kong and Macao, who were invited to take part in the activities to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. Those attending the dinner party included Ren Zhongyi, provincial CCP committee first secretary and chairman of the provincial preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution; (Wang Meng), political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA units; Liang Lingguang, Li Jianzhen and Yin Linping, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial people's government; and Ou Mengjue, Yi Meihou, Huang Youmou, Luo Ming, Liang Guang, Luo Fanqun, Zhang Boquan, Luo Xiongcai, Chen Yilin, Wu Juetian, (Hao Shengwang), Lin Xi and Ou Chu, vice chairmen of the provincial preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution.

Before the dinner, Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, (Wang Meng), Liang Lingguang and Li Jianzhen met the well-known personages from abroad and from Hong Kong and Macao.

QIAO XIAOGUANG ATTENDS GUANGXI AWARDS RALLY

HK091312 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Recorded report: "Guangxi Regional People's Government Holds Rally To Award Prizes to Sportsmen Who Have Broken World Records"]

[Summary] The Guangxi regional people's government held a rally on the afternoon of 4 October to award prizes to sportsmen in the region who have won world championships and have broken world records. More than 1,000 people attended the rally including leading party and government Comrades Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Zhou Guangchou, Xu Qihai, Liao Shengdong, Ren Gengqing, Mo Niaun and Yan Guangcai. The rally was officially opened at 1530 by Xu Qihai, vice chairman of the regional people's government and chairman of the regional sports committee. In addition to certificates of merit, the outstanding sportsmen were awarded 500 to 1,000 yuan for their brilliant performances.

"After the list of sportsmen who were to be given awards was announced, Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the regional CCP committee and Qin Yingji, secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional people's government, awarded the prizes and certificates of merit to the sportsmen and coaches." (Wu Shude), representative of the sportsmen and (Xu Dongxiang), representative of the coaches spoke at the rally after the prizes had been awarded. They thanked the party and the people's government for the concern shown and determined to create new records in the coming competitions in order to thank the party and the people. In conclusion, Comrade Qin Yingji delivered a speech praising the sportsmen for their brilliant performances and encouraging them to carry on working hard and creating new records.

GUANGXI FRONTIER FIGHTERS PROMOTED TO CADRES

OW060503 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1206 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Nanning, 5 Oct (XINHUA) -- A number of outstanding fighters who took part in the 1979 self-defensive counterattack against the Vietnamese aggressors have become good grassroots cadres after studying in military institutes and schools. There are more than 500 of them, all selected for study at military institutes and schools by their respective units after the self-defensive counterattack against the Vietnamese aggressors. Last April they graduated from some 20 military institutes and schools and came back to the Guangxi frontier units.

Hong Haishui has persisted in carrying out patrol and sentry duties along with the fighters at an outpost since he was appointed a platoon leader after graduating from the Nanjing army school. Early on the morning of 21 August, a Vietnamese platoon attacked our post. Hong Haishui resolutely directed a counterattack. He led a squad to annihilate the enemies. The enemies' attack was repulsed. Four enemies were killed, and some weapons and ammunition were captured. He thus won an order of merit, second class.

Zhan Hanchun, who had graduated from the Guilin army school, was assigned to observation duty in the artillery company of the 2d Battalion of a unit stationed on the Fakashan frontier. To keep a close watch on the enemy and to coordinate with the gunners in making good combat preparations, he remained at the outpost for half a month without leave. Day and night, he led the fighters in watching for the enemy with keen alertness. What he did ensured victories in combat.

Xiao Shaoping won the glorious title of a "combat hero" because he successively destroyed four enemy firing positions in the self-defensive counterattack against the Vietnamese aggressors. After returning to his unit, he often used his personal combat experience and the theoretical knowledge of military affairs that he had learned in school to teach the fighters. He also helped the army company to summarize experience in training the fighters and to raise the level of such training.

Chen Yijun was assigned to the post of company deputy instructor. In addition to the work in his own field, he has played an active role in helping the company authorities grasp military training.

After taking up the job of company deputy instructor, Yu Songguang has carried out patient and meticulous ideological work among the fighters. As a result, some backward fighters have become advanced individuals, and the work of the whole company has also ranked among the advanced. Yu Songguang himself has been commended by the party committee of the unit concerned.

GUANGXI CONFERENCE ON LATE RICE PRODUCTION

HK140831 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The regional CCP committee and the regional people's government held a phone conference on the evening of 7 October. The conference called for all localities to practically grasp all links in late rice production, overcome all natural disasters and strive to reap a bumper harvest of late rice. Comrade Li Lin, vice chairman of the regional people's government, presided over the conference and Comrade Xiao Han, secretary of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government, made a speech at the meeting.

Comrade Xiao Han said: We must correctly handle the current situation of agricultural production. In the first half of the year, Guangxi was able to reap a bumper harvest although it suffered from serious natural disasters. The sown areas of late rice have increased by some 200,000 mu compared with the corresponding period last year, and seedlings are generally growing quite well. There is a great development in the diversified economy and sideline production. In short, the current situation in the rural areas is excellent.

However, while acknowledging these achievements, leaders at all levels must remain wary so that they are able to spot any problems and difficulties. First, production is uneven and natural disasters are frequent. In the past few months, flooding has been serious. Since August, the drought has been getting worse. Because there was light rain in most districts in the past few days, the drought is not so serious, but the situation is still very serious in some places. Second, plant diseases and insect pests are rampant. According to incomplete statistics in the second half of September, the area of fields suffering from plant diseases and insect pests increased by some 1.8 million mu.

Third, northern Guangxi and the mountainous areas have already received "cold dew" weather at the beginning of October and most prefectures will receive "cold dew" weather soon. According to incomplete statistics, more than 5 million mu of China pink (*dianthus chinensis*) might be damaged. Although sugarcane is growing well, it might be affected by the drought, plant disease or insect pests. Considering the above facts, there is still hope for us to have a bumper harvest. However, we must work very hard to realize it. Therefore, leading comrades of the regional CCP committee at all levels and the people's government must have a clear mind, enhance their vigor and lead the broad masses and cadres to grasp all links in the production of late rice.

Comrade Xiao Han also said that in view of the new situation where production responsibility systems have been implemented, we must take this into consideration when directing production and combating disasters. In this regard, we must pay attention to the following points: 1) strengthen leadership over the implementation of production responsibility systems and uphold the mass line. As for the implementation of specific methods, we must be flexible and must not rush headlong into mass action nor do everything in a rigid way regardless of the conditions. 2) While implementing production responsibility systems, we must implement measures to promote production and combat disasters. 3) We must take appropriate measures to meet the needs of the new situation with the changes that have occurred in our works. As for how to manage water conservancy works, how to combat drought, how to take precautions against "cold dew" winds, we must incessantly sum up the experiences of the masses and seriously popularize them.

Comrade Xiao Han stressed, "We must fully arouse the masses and take resolute measures to fight against all natural disasters. To fight against drought, we must first make full use of the existing water conservancy projects. At the same time, we must actively make use of antiaircraft guns to make artificial rain. Furthermore, we must make good use of electrical mechanical irrigation and drainage systems. We must use water pumps and electric pumps rather than fuel-powered pumps to save oil. We must also make use of rustic tools to fight drought and try our best to minimize losses. We must actively aim at preventing plant diseases and controlling insect pests, pay greater attention to forecasts, promptly pass on skills of preventing plant diseases and controlling insect pests and arrange supplies of agricultural chemicals and instruments. For communes and brigades which practice linking remuneration to output, we must organize unified action to fight against plant diseases and insect pests in places where pests tend to spread. By so doing, we can further prevent diseases and pests from spreading. We must do a good job in taking precaution against the "cold dew" wind. At present, the leaders should do a good job in organizational and instructional work. They must not slacken their vigilance. Instead, they should grasp the work of winter crops from this very moment. Since some communes suffered serious disasters in the past few months, they must do a good job in winter sowing to recover from their losses. To strive for a bumper harvest in the coming year, we must start with the winter crops. We must treat winter crops as important work and do a good job at it.

Comrade Xiao Han in conclusion stressed: I hope all counties will seriously study and plan for the above work. We must seriously organize ourselves and implement measures to reap a bumper harvest of late crops and strive for an overall bumper harvest this year.

CHEN PIXIAN SPEAKS AT HUBEI REVOLUTION FORUM

HK131326 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Summary] The Hubei provincial and Wuhan municipal preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution held a forum this afternoon at the (Hushan) guesthouse. Chen Pixian, provincial party first secretary and chairman of the preparatory committee, presided over the forum and spoke.

On behalf of the preparatory committee, Comrade Chen Pixian extended his heartfelt respects to the veteran fighters of the 1911 revolution. After that, he reported on the work of the preparatory committee. Comrade Chen Pixian pointed out: "The 1911 revolution opened up a broad path for a thorough democratic revolution and socialist revolution of the Chinese people. The merits of the 1911 revolution are indelible. The dauntless heroism of the martyrs of the 1911 revolution is always our model. We believe that the activities of commemorating the 1911 revolution will surely encourage the people of Hubei Province to carry on and develop the spirit of the revolutionary martyrs and rally closer round the Chinese Communist Party. They will march along the correct line charted by the party's sixth plenary session and fight for building our motherland into a socialist modern power, returning Taiwan to the motherland and accomplishing the great task of reunification."

(Yu Yizhi) and (Zhao Shimei), veteran fighters who took part in the Wuchang uprising, also spoke at the forum. They reviewed the uprising and warmly praised Dr Sun Yat-sen's achievements and merits and his lofty moral character. They said: "Dr Sun Yat-sen always emphasized that peaceful reunification is the desire of the people throughout the country and of our descendants. It is time for Taiwan to return to the motherland. This is also our purpose in commemorating the 1911 revolution."

(Tao Shuzheng), chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee of the Kuomintang, said: "The revolutionary committee of the Kuomintang is an organization which has carried on the glorious tradition of the 1911 revolution. We should follow Dr Sun Yat-sen's teachings and unceasingly carry forward his patriotic spirit and fight for peaceful reunification and socialist construction." (Hou Qixin), chairman of the returned Overseas Chinese association in Wuhan, and (Kang Qingquan), a compatriot from Taiwan, also delivered speeches at the forum. They said: "While cherishing the memory of Dr Sun Yat-sen and other martyrs of the 1911 revolution, we think of our compatriots in Taiwan. We hope that the Taiwan authorities will carry out Dr Sun Yat-sen's behest, value the national righteousness above anything else and carry out their third cooperation with the Chinese Communist Party and jointly accomplish the great task of peaceful reunification and vigorously developing the Chinese nation."

Other leading members of the provincial and municipal party committees and people's governments who attended the forum included Han Ningfu, Xu Daoqi, (Wang Qun), (Li Wei), Liu Huinong and others.

BRIEFS

HAINAN, FOREIGN FIRMS COOPERATION -- The Han areas in Hainan administrative region have implemented the principle of promoting exploitation with the open-door policy and actively carried out economic activities with foreign countries. The Han areas have now concluded and signed 26 agreements or contracts with some 10 countries, such as Japan, the United States and Hong Kong and Macao businessmen and the total amount of investments is 183,235 million dollars. Of these agreements and contracts, 15 have been approved. The cooperation between the Han areas in Hainan and foreign firms takes the form of doing processing work with materials supplied by foreign firms, compensation trade, cooperative production and cooperative management. The agreements and contracts which have been approved include those on agriculture, industry, animal husbandary, fishery, minerals, tourism and culture. [Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 9 Sep 81 HK]

HUBEI BOEING TEST FLIGHT -- With the agreement of the PRC, a demonstration test flight of a U.S. Boeing 737, model 200, passenger plane was conducted at the (Nanhu) airport in Wuchang, Hubei, on the morning of 18 September. This plane is a large U.S. passenger jet plane which has more than 100 seats. It was the first test flight of this plane in this province. Responsible persons of the provincial and Wuhan municipal people's governments, Wuhan PLA units and the masses, totaling several hundred people, watched the test flight. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Sep 81 HK]

CHI BIQING ATTENDS GUIZHOU 1911 REVOLUTION RALLY

HK130703 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Summary] A grand rally was held in the auditorium of the Guizhou provincial people's government on the morning of 10 October to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. Sitting on the rostrum were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, provincial PLA command, Guiyang Municipal CCP Committee, municipal revolutionary committee and CPPCC municipal committee including Chi Biqing, Xu Jiansheng, Su Gang, Mao Chunting, Li Tinggui, Chen Xinggeng, (Wu Xu), Li Xiaogong, Luo Dengyi, Jin Feng, Hui Shiru, Chen Tie, (Song Shufeng), (Xu Yixiang), Wu Su, (Li Shiti), (Qu Ainong), Dai Xiaodong, Luo Ying, Ye Gulin, Meng Ziming, Shen Yunpu, Zin Tianzhen, Wang Bingyun, Zhang Yuqin, Wang Zhenjiang, (Cao Peng), Yang Hanxian, Tang Hongren, Meng Shufeng, Mao Tieqiao, Yuan Jiaji, Sun Hanzhang, Zhu Yuru, He Peizhen, Jian Xianai, Wu Tongming, (Zhang Chaorong), (Xia Yewen) and (Shan Tixian).

Xu Jiansheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and chairman of the provincial preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, presided over the rally. Miao Chunting, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and vice chairman of the provincial preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, spoke at the rally.

After reviewing the militant course of the 1911 revolution and discussing its lessons and practical significance, Comrade Miao Chunting made special reference to the question of the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland and the fulfillment of the great cause of reunification. He said: "As we commemorate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, we think with deep affection of the people on the island of Taiwan, who are our own flesh and blood. The return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland and the fulfillment of the great cause of reunification is the common aspiration of the people of the whole of China, including the compatriots in Taiwan."

Li Xiaogong, chairman of the provincial committee of the Kuomintang revolutionary committee and vice chairman of the provincial preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, spoke on behalf of the democratic parties. In his speech, he said, "Looking back over the history of KMT-CCP cooperation, initiated by Dr Sun Yat-sen, we can clearly see how the first and second KMT-CCP cooperation brought about victories in the northern expeditionary war and in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and raised the status of the Kuomintang. The hard facts of history fully show that KMT-CCP cooperation is primarily beneficial to the country and the people and is, at the same time beneficial to the Kuomintang. The return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland and the fulfillment of the great cause of reunification is the unshirkable historical mission of every descendant of the yellow emperor. It is also an irresistible historical inevitability."

Also present at the rally were responsible persons of the provincial council of trade unions, CYL, federation of women and other mass organizations.

SICHUAN'S DU XINGYUAN AT 1911 REVOLUTION RALLY

HK121420 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Summary] A grand rally was held in Chengdu on the morning of 10 October to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. More than 4,500 people from all walks of life in Sichuan Province attended the rally.

"Sitting in the front rows of the rostrum were leading comrades of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee, standing committee of the provincial people's congress, provincial people's government, CPPCC provincial committee, Chengdu Municipal CCP Committee and Chengdu PLA units, including Tan Qilong, Lu Dadong, You Taizhong, Zhong Hanhua, Du Xingyuan, Ren Baige, Tian Bao, Wei Jie, Zhang Xiushu, Tong Shaosheng, Tian Yiping, Luo Chenglie and (Li Jianfu). Also sitting on the rostrum were: standing committee members of the provincial CCP committee (Zhang Lixing) and (Wu Yongchang); Vice Chairmen of the provincial people's congress Li Linzhi, Liu Ziyi, Gu Zhibiao, Wu Jinghuan, Ma Shitu and Liu Yunbo; Vice Governors of the provincial people's government Yang Zhong and Guan Xuesi; adviser to the CPPCC provincial committee (Xie Jie); Vice Chairmen of the CPPCC provincial committee Zhang Huchen, Shi Chu, Wang Dingyi, Ren Jinglong, Xu Conglin, Zhao Mengming, Qiao Zhongling, (Li Jin), (Wang Congbo), (Ke Xiao), Cao Zhongliang and Luo Zhimin; responsible persons of the Chengdu PLA units and provincial PLA command Yu Hongyuan, (Xie Yinxu) and Zhao Wenjin; Vice Chairmen of the provincial preparatory committee for commemorating the 1911 revolution (Hu Yuzhong) and (Yang Defei); Chairman of the Chengdu Municipal People's Congress Li Jun; Major (Hu Maozhou), as well as responsible comrades of various major departments at the provincial and municipal level."

Before the rally began, party, government and army leaders of the province and municipality warmly received veterans who had taken part in the 1911 revolution and their relatives.

"Ren Baige, adviser to the provincial CCP committee, chairman of the CPPCC provincial committee and vice chairman of the provincial preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, presided over the meeting." Du Xingyuan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and chairman of the provincial preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution and others spoke at the rally.

ZHAO XUN IN XIZANG ON LITERARY, ART SITUATION

HK140607 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] On 9 October, the representatives of the first regional literary and artistic congress and workers on this front listened to a report given by Zhao Xun, deputy secretary of the party group of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles, vice chairman of the standing committee of China dramatists association and head of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles delegation, on the country's situation on the literary and artistic front. Comrade Zhao Xun said, since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party's "double hundred" policy has been carried out effectively. Also, as a result of developing democracy, the rights of the writers have been guaranteed and literary and artistic work has become more flourishing. Literature and art have become a more important part of the people's lives and have improved society. The current artistic maturity and the creations in style and form were rare in the past. At the same time, literature and art of the minority nationalities have also developed vigorously.

Referring to the present problems in the literary and artistic circles, Comrade Zhao Xun said, although we have scored great achievements, there are still some problems. While continuing to overcome the tendency of doing our work in an oversimplified and crude way, we must now pay more attention to the tendency of bourgeois liberalization in our literary and artistic work. On the question of how to make a better use of the currently improperly used weapon of literary and art criticism, he said that sometimes not enough attention is paid to the effect of criticism. Besides, in literary and artistic creations, there has been the trend of being divorced from reality, of merely being novel, of regarding dramas as commodities and of viewing performances as commercial ventures.

In conclusion, Comrade Zhao Xun pointed out that it is necessary to handle well the three important relations in literary and artistic work: 1) Correctly handle the relations between emancipating the mind and adhering to the four basic principles. In order to emancipate the mind, it is necessary to shake off the shackles of the "two whatevers" and other "leftist" ideology and bring order out of chaos under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It is necessary to strengthen party leadership and, under its leadership, advance conscientiously along the socialist road. The tendency toward bourgeois liberalization is entirely different in nature from emancipating the mind. 2) Make clear the difference between artistic democracy of the proletariat and bourgeois liberalization. Artistic democracy of the proletariat is concentratedly expressed in the party's policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." This policy has a distinctive class character. It is frankly tendentious and is for the broad masses of people. Its purpose is clear. Upholding dialectics, it does not dodge contradictions and holds that revolutionary literature and art can only develop in the course of struggle. On the contrary, bourgeois liberalization demands the right to speak and act freely and at random without any restrictions. 3) Handle well the relations between a lively situation in literary and artistic work and criticism and self-criticism. However, liberalization cannot bring forth a lively situation. It advocates "each going his own way and doing what he pleases." As a result, if it is not combated, it will inevitably bring disorder and confusion between right and wrong.

AN PINGSHENG OPENS YUNNAN 1911 REVOLUTION RALLY

HK150625 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] On the morning of 10 October, over 1,300 people from all walks of life in Yunnan Province held a solemn rally in the hall of the people's victory to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. The assembly hall was majestically decorated and placed on the middle of the rostrum was a huge portrait of Dr Sun Yat-sen, the great leader of the Chinese democratic revolution. On both sides of the portrait stood 10 bright red flags as well as the dates 1911 and 1981. A horizontal red banner above the rostrum carried the words "Yunnan Provincial Mass Rally in Commemoration of the 70th Anniversary of the 1911 Revolution."

Present at the rally were responsible comrades of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee An Pingsheng, Li Qiming, Liu Minghui, Zhao Zengbi, Gao Zhiguo, Sun Yiting, Li Xingwang, Wang Wenlu, Zhu Jiabi, Li Yuan, Zhang Yun, Hou Xueyan, Zhao Goufeng, Peng Jiahui; responsible comrades of the Kunming PLA units Lie Zhijian, Zha Yusheng, Xu Qixiao, Zhang Haitang, Hu Guohua, Shi Jingban, Liu Yantien; Vice Chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress Wu Zuomin, Xi Congzhen, Zhang Zizhai, Li Deheng; provincial Vice Governors Wu Shengmin, Shao Feng, Lin Po, [two names indistinct] Vice Chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee Wu Bing, Meng Bang, Meng Zihui, Xu Dongxiang, Tseng Yusheng, Gu Youzhen, Yang Ming, Wang Qiming, Zhang Xiangshi, Ma Huiting, Jin Qiongying; head of the provincial higher people's court Zeng Huayu; responsible comrades of the provincial PLA command Ma Zian, Ye Xiuzhong, Wan Le; responsible comrades of the party and government of the Kunming municipality He Bo, Duo Kui, Ma Anwen; leading members of the local organizations of democratic parties and the provincial federation of industry and commerce Yang Chunzhou, Deng Shuhuai, Du Ben, Wang Yuanzhang, Yang Weijun, Zhao Bosheng, Zhang Tienru, Meng Guoyi, Li Qingquan, Qun Dan, Mai Shiqiu, [two names indistinct], Chen Rungxia, Wang Daoming, Zhang Tingfa, [two names indistinct]; and member of the provincial preparatory committee for the commemoration of the 1911 revolution and veteran of the 1911 revolution Zhou Kaixin, and other members of the preparatory committee.

The mass rally was presided over by Comrade An Pingsheng, chairman of the Yunnan provincial preparatory committee for the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. At 0900 he declared the mass rally open: [begin An Pingsheng recording] "The Yunnan provincial mass rally in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution now begins. Stand up, everyone! Play the national anthem." [national anthem is played] "Now let us invite Comrade Li Qiming, second secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Yunnan provincial preparatory committee for the commemoration of the 1911 revolution to deliver a speech." [end An Pingsheng recording]

[Begin Li Qiming recording] [passage indistinct] "We should learn from Dr Sun Yat-sen's spirit of resolutely opposing divisions and the reunification of the motherland. On 30 September this year, NPC Chairman Ye Jianying issued a statement to XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, detailing a nine-point proposal for the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the realization of peaceful reunification. It has received the immediate and enthusiastic support of the people of various nationalities throughout the whole country. We consider the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the accomplishment of the great cause of reunification as the great historic mission of our generation" [remainder indistinct] [end Li Qiming recording]

Vice chairmen of the Yunnan provincial revolutionary committee of the Chinese Kuomintang [names indistinct] also spoke at the rally one after another. In their speeches, they unanimously indicated that they will carry out Dr Sun Yat-sen's behests, develop the spirit of the 1911 revolution and, under the leadership of the CCP, make concerted efforts with one heart and one soul, and make new contributions to the great cause of the reunification of the motherland.

Also present at the commemoration rally were deputies to the NPC, members of the national CPPCC committee, delegates to the provincial people's congress and the provincial CPPCC committee who were presently in Kunming, responsible members of the various mass organizations, [words indistinct] as well as model workers and combat heroes from the various fronts. [words indistinct]

BRIEFS

SICHUAN WORKER CONGRESS CIRCULAR -- The Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial government recently issued a circular, demanding that all prefectures and departments establish and perfect the system of worker congresses. The enterprises which have established worker congresses must examine the situation of, and sum up the experience in, establishing worker congresses and put the worker congresses on a sound basis. Those enterprises which have not established worker congresses must establish them this year. The circular pointed out that the party committees of enterprises must strengthen leadership over democratic management, include the establishment and perfecting of worker congresses in their agenda and assign a leading comrade to take charge of this work. Political and ideological education for the workers must be vigorously conducted. Administrative personnel, particularly leading cadres, of the enterprises must wholeheartedly rely on the working class, implement the resolutions and the motions of the worker congresses, support the activities of the workers' representatives and accept the masses' supervision. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Sep 81 HK]

YUNNAN GRAIN PURCHASE CIRCULAR -- The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and people's government issued a joint circular on 25 September which stated that the province's 1978 to 1983 grain purchase quotas would be extended for another 5 years to 1988 and that everything would remain unchanged. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 81 HK]

BEIJING SOCIAL ORDER IMPROVES AS CRIME RATE DIPS

OW090420 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1222 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Oct (XINHUA) -- A responsible person of the Beijing municipal people's government told a XINHUA reporter in a recent interview that public security and order in the capital has been moving in a healthy direction since the later part of May when the guidelines of the forum on the public security in the five major cities of Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Wuhan and three other legal documents were put into effect. The indications are social order is stabilized and improved. As the people described it, "Social order is relatively tranquil, there has been less crime, the masses have become tough-minded and the bad elements are now afraid."

According to statistics, the number of criminal cases reported in Beijing Municipality in June through September this year dropped by 13.9 percent as compared with February through May. The social order in public places and busy business districts is taking a turn for the better. More criminal cases have been solved. The crime-solving rate at the end of September increased 12.4 percent as compared with the end of May, with the solution rate for major cases increasing by 84.6 percent.

This responsible person said the achievements made in consolidating social order in the past 4 months show that the principles and policies decided at the forum on public security in the five major cities are correct and the three laws approved by the NPC Standing Committee have played a tremendous role thereby putting into play the initiative of the broad masses of workers on the public security and judicial fronts and winning the support of the masses. He pointed out: At present, most of those who committed crimes among the people are young people who were affected by the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the decade-long internal turmoil. For this reason, we should have a correct policy toward them. As Comrade Peng Zhen suggested, we should treat most of them like parents treating their sick children, behave toward them as doctors toward patients and teacher toward students. We should warmly educate, inspire and transform them for the purpose of saving them so that they can correct their errors and make a new start to become useful persons in the society. Recently, some responsible comrades of party, government, trade union, youth and women's departments visited those being kept in the centers for reeducation through labor. Gong Dafei, vice minister of foreign affairs; and Prof Niu Manjiang, an American citizen of Chinese origin, also went to the Tiantanghe farm in Beijing to deliver reports for those undergoing reeducation through labor. We have achieved good results in these efforts. Those undergoing reform through labor and reeducation through labor were assigned work after they were released; some joined the PLA, others enrolled in universities. In so doing, we have given hope to those who underwent reform and reeducation through labor and enhanced their confidence in transforming themselves.

This responsible person concluded: Although we have made some achievements in maintaining social order in the capital, we should not overestimate our success. We should see that our work in this area is developing unevenly as crimes have recurred again and again in some localities and areas where social order has not been improved at all. We must be determined to work indefatigably to make our work of maintaining social order in the capital more effective.

MANAGEMENT SKILLS FOR BEIJING FACTORY PERSONNEL

OW140846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- Beijing has launched a gigantic program to update the managerial skill of the city's 5,000 factory directors and 150,000 administrators in industry as one of the "keys" to economic readjustment.

Since 1979, 170,000 factory leaders and staff members have attended classes in management, planning, accounting and technical courses. The program has the backing of leading universities and research centers.

Yin Chonghua, vice-chairman of the municipal economic commission, said that with the present economic readjustment, factory directors must shoulder the responsibility of economic losses or gains themselves instead of the old method of working according to directives from higher up.

Beijing today has 23 industrial bureaus under which are 3,700 enterprises employing 1.02 million people, 150,000 of whom are working in managerial and administrative jobs. Factories and enterprises are now sending directors, managers and staff members to study with pay at 92 cadre schools, 13 factory-run worker's colleges and 550 regular TV and vocational schools and classes. Over 600 teachers work full time giving there courses [as received] and they are supported by professors from regular universities. Special courses in these subjects are also offered at universities and run anywhere from several months to 2 years. Beijing's People's University has undertaken the task of training 200 managers for some of the city's major factories.

Twenty-five percent of the directors of Beijing's textile mills are taking a 7-month advanced course. The textbooks were specially prepared by the Beijing economics institute. Two workers' colleges, with a 3-year curriculum, have enrolled 188 students from among promising young workers, technicians and staff members for the city's five new modern textile plants now under construction. Initial results showing higher productivity, lower costs and greater profits following improved management in various enterprises in the city have increased enthusiasm for the training program.

Managers and other leaders of the Beijing washing machine plant which produces the "Bailan" washing machine have been attending regular TV lectures on industrial economy and enterprise management since last May. Production costs have been cut and technology improved. In the first 8 months of this year, the plant produced 82,600 washing machines while in 1979 the annual output was only 7,000.

Economists and professors have been giving overall guidance on accounting, quality control and technology to the Beijing refrigerator plant that produces "Snowflake" refrigerators. The price of the refrigerator dropped from 900 yuan in 1979 to 800 in 1980 and to 760 yuan this year. "Snowflake" now dominates the home market, producing 60 percent of China's refrigerators. Li Shugui, director of the plant said: "We have learned a lot. The whole staff is interested in economics and each worker knows the impact of his daily quota on the plant's target and profits. This is not bad."

HEBEI MEETING DISCUSSES BIRTH CONTROL MEASURES

HK081328 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Summary] "At the Ninth Session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Hebei Provincial People's Congress (Liang Zhengting), director of the provincial planned parenthood office, gave a report on the province's achievements in launching planned parenthood work over the past 10 years. He pointed out certain existing problems and proposed measures for solving these problems."

Hebei Province has done a good job of lowering the growth rate over the past 10 years. The growth rate in 1970 was 20.24 per 1,000 persons and was lowered to 9.2 per 1,000 persons in 1980; and the average number of births was lowered by 460,000 each year.

However, problems are still found in the province's planned parenthood work. Leadership over planned parenthood work in certain areas is slack and there is no concrete implementation of the relevant policies. In order to tackle these problems, it is necessary to take the following measures: 1) widely launch propaganda and education work in order to unify thinking and popularize the idea that each couple have only one child. It is necessary to commend the advanced couples who set good examples in having only one child. 2) party committees and governments at all levels must strengthen leadership over planned parenthood work. The brigades and production teams must assign special personnel to be in charge of planned parenthood work. Party committees and governments at all levels must warmly support the cadres engaged in planned parenthood work and speak up for them if they incur difficulties in carrying out their work. 3) It is necessary to rely on the whole party and all the people in order to promote planned parenthood work. 4) It is necessary to focus on the issue of population planning and actively launch birth control and remedial measures. 5) We must rely on investment in order to control the population growth and must ensure sufficient funds for running planned parenthood work.

NEI MONGGOL CONVENES FORESTRY CONFERENCE

SK060432 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The autonomous region recently convened a forestry conference to sum up historical lessons and experiences and discuss the importance of forestry development in the region's economic construction. The conference made specific suggestions on readjusting forestry development, emphasizing that the region's economy should be focused on forestry, animal husbandry and the diversification of production.

Conference delegates contended that since liberation, the region has scored achievements in afforestation. On the whole, one salient problem in forestry is serious denudation, trees being felled at a rate faster than they can be planted and sandy lands. This is mainly because of our lack of understanding of the region's natural conditions and a failure to pay adequate attention to forestry.

It was noted that the party Central Committee recently issued important directives on Nei Monggol's work. It conforms to the reality of Nei Monggol to take forestry, animal husbandry and the diversification of production as key links in developing the economy. This is a major project affecting the region's 18 million people in eliminating poverty and pursuing welfare and prosperity. Readjusting the region's development policy in line with the central directives, forestry development is elevated to an important strategic position. The task is great.

Discussing the acceleration of forestry development and the improvement of quality and economic results of afforestation, delegates noted that proceeding from the region's natural conditions, it is necessary to build a multipurpose network of shelterbelts by developing high forests, bushes and grasslands. The practice of putting undue stress on firewood and charcoal forests regardless of natural conditions should be stopped. It is essential to cultivate shrubs that do not cost much, can yield quick economic results and are hardy. People of all nationalities were called on to work in the spirit of the legendary foolish old man and strive to expand the region's forestry areas to 360 million mu and increase the region's foliage coverage rate from 13.21 percent to 20 percent by the end of this century.

NEI MONGGOL CONFERENCE ON MONGOLIAN LANGUAGE

SK070652 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The third meeting of the coordination group for the Mongolian language for eight provinces and autonomous regions was held recently in Hohhot. Members of the coordination group and responsible persons of Mongolian language committees of the eight provinces and autonomous regions -- over 30 in all -- attended the meeting. The Mongolian language coordination group was established in 1975 with the approval of the State Council, comprised of Nei Monggol, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Gansu, Ningxia, Xinjiang and Qinghai Provinces and Autonomous Regions.

This meeting is another important gathering after the second meeting in 1978. During the session, Wang Duo, permanent secretary of the regional CCP committee and head of the coordination group, delivered a speech on behalf of the coordination group entitled: "Further Implement the Party's Policy on the Mongolian Language and Successfully Carry Out Mongolian Language Work in the Eight Provinces and Autonomous Regions." He said: Under the influences of the line, principles and policies defined at the third plenary session of the party and thanks to the implementation of the party's policy on the Mongolian language, Mongolian language work has witnessed some development in recent years. A number of major matters of right and wrong have been clarified. We have achieved some marked progress in promoting and expanding the study and the use of the Mongolian language, increasing Mongolian language textbooks in primary and middle schools, publishing Mongolian language books, establishing Mongolian language scientific and technological schools and training more Mongolian language teachers.

Comrade Wang Duo also pointed out existing problems. He said: Some localities still ignore and despise the Mongolian language. Many areas inhabited by Mongolian nationalities and units staffed by Mongolian cadres do not attach enough importance to the study and use of the Mongolian language. Education on nationalities in some localities shows no progress whatsoever. Other areas and units have not set up any organs in charge of Mongolian language work. In some cases, the organs were established but remain unstaffed and unfunded. These problems hamper the development of Mongolian language work.

During the session, Kong Fei and Zhou Beifeng, chairman and vice chairman of the regional people's government, attended the meeting and met the participants.

NEI MONGGOL'S STATE BUYING MEASURES STRENGTHENED

SK091230 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The autonomous regional people's government recently sponsored a financial and trade work conference to earnestly devise ways to procure grain and oil-bearing seeds this year. The conference stressed that attention should be paid to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual and to making proper arrangements for the people's livelihood. Efforts should be made to purchase what should be purchased and to allow for what should be retained.

The conference held that production households which have implemented production responsibility systems and which were assigned farm output quotas in the spring by signing unified purchase contracts with the state should honor their contracts in fulfilling the state's grain and oil-bearing seed procurement tasks. The state's purchasing quotas for farm output among households which have not yet signed unified purchase contracts with the authorities should be set as soon as possible. After the state's procurement task is fulfilled, extra grain and oil-bearing seeds should be purchased at a price 50 percent higher. Production teams and households which have honored their wheat production contracts by selling half of their wheat output to the state can enjoy the increased price paid for half of their wheat volume sold to the state and receive payment in advance. The other half of their wheat sold to the state will be paid for at unified purchase prices together with the payment for autumn grains. Various localities must uphold the principle of paying for the assigned farm output quotas at unified purchase prices and for extra grains at increased prices.

Meanwhile, a good job should be done in delivering oil-bearing seeds, especially sunflower seeds, to storage. It is also necessary to do a good job in verifying the output of production teams which have enacted production responsibility systems. In setting grain purchase quotas for the year according to farmland quality, it is necessary to leave enough consumption grain for the people in line with regulations. Efforts should be made to urge the masses to sell more surplus grains and make more contributions to the state. Any acts of speculation such as receiving reverse-sale grain and reselling it at higher prices should be strictly checked.

It is necessary to collect taxes from tax-paying units and individuals engaged in agricultural production in line with regulations and rules and by implementing the policy of not increasing taxes after output increases and stabilizing the people's burden. Continuous efforts should be made to follow the principle of conducting state procurement first and increased price purchases second. All procured grains should be paid for and put into storage in a timely manner.

NEI MONGGOL CIRCULAR ON PARTY WORK STYLE

SK090430 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The regional discipline inspection committee recently issued a circular urging all discipline inspection committees in the region to consider stopping under-the-table deals as an important task in rectifying the party's work style and make a success of it. The circular states: The evil trend of under-the-table deals is widespread in our region. It not only undermines the socialist economic construction, corrupts social values and harms the party's prestige but also corrodes the minds of cadres and the masses. We must never turn a deaf ear to it or take it lightly. In conscientiously implementing the spirit of the circulars issued by the CCP Central Committee Discipline Inspection Committee on strictly enforcing the party's discipline and stopping and investigating cases of under-the-table deals, we must wage unremitting struggles against under-the-table deals. For this reason, the regional discipline inspection committee made these four concrete demands:

First, discipline departments at all levels and leading cadres at and above county and banner level should organize party members and cadres to study issues to understand the danger of the evil trend of under-the-table deals. They should supervise each other in abiding by discipline and mobilize and support party members and cadres in struggling against this evil trend. Second, CCP committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels should organize forces to investigate and deal with unhealthy practices in their own localities or units to encourage healthy trends and stop evil trends.

Third, leading units and major departments should take the lead in stopping this evil trend. Leading cadres should adhere to principles and set an example for others. Whoever is engaged in under-the-table deals must be dealt with severely, and all bribes should be returned. Fourth, whoever stands in the way of the investigation, no matter if it be a unit or an individual, must be punished according to the party discipline. Those who continue to engage in under-the-table deals after the State Council circular is issued should be punished even more severely. Those who adhere to principles and dare to struggle against unhealthy practices should be commended and encouraged.

NEI MONGGOL RALLY MARKS 1911 REVOLUTION

SK120059 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin) and our correspondent (Pei Zhimin), over 1,300 people of different nationalities and from different circles in Hohhot solemnly gathered together in Wu-lan-qia-te this morning to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution.

Attending the rally were Ting Mao, Huang Hou, Ke Ligeng, Wang Zaitian, Sun Lanfeng, Yang Lingde, Hu Zhongda and (Yun Zhian), vice chairmen of the regional preparatory committee for celebrating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution; Wang Yilun, Liu Chang, Zhang Rugang, Han Feng, Se-yin-ba-ya-er, Zhang Rongzhen, Ba-tu-ba-gen, Li Binsan, (Cai Ying), Zhang Debin, and (Yun Yili), leading comrades of regional party, government and army organs; Peng Sike, Zhao Zhanshan, Na-qin-shuang-he-er, Wang Jiangong, and Liang Yiming, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee; and responsible persons of Hohhot municipal party, government army and CPPCC organs.

In his speech, Comrade Ting Mao emphasized: On the occasion of solemnly celebrating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, we feel sorry because the purpose of the 1911 revolution -- the unification of the motherland and the unity of all nationalities -- has not been completely realized. Relatives and compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Straits have not been able to reunite. All Chinese and foreign citizens of Chinese origin in the world wish for an early end to this sad situation.

The important remarks made by Chairman Ye Jianying on 30 September on the realization of peaceful reunification have won warm support and an active response from the people of all nationalities, including compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese residing abroad. The remarks have also been endorsed by far-seeing upper-class elements in Taiwan. The accomplishment of the great cause of the reunification of the motherland is a fundamental way to make our country prosperous and strong. This is the trend of the times and the desire of the people. It is an irresistible tide of history. We hope that the Taiwan authorities will follow Dr Sun Yat-sen's teachings about the revolution, put the nation's righteous cause above everything else, take the patriotic road of reunification and join hands to develop the great cause of nation building. We also hope that personnel of all circles in Taiwan, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese will join in efforts to promote the negotiations between the Kuomintang and the CCP and realize the reunification of the motherland.

NEI MONGGOL MEETING REVIEWS NORTH CHINA PROGRESS

SK121342 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] The current North China Economic and Technological Coordination Conference which is taking place in Hohhot has held that economic and technological cooperation and the organization of joint economic ventures among the municipalities, provinces and autonomous regions in north China represents an important and indispensable supplement to the national economy which can play an important role in regulating the market under the state's planned guidance.

In the past few days, the conference participants have made many valuable suggestions on successfully promoting economic and technological cooperation in north China. They have said: The economic development of the various municipalities, provinces and autonomous regions is not balanced. Comparatively speaking, Beijing and Tianjin are financially viable and developed both economically and technologically. Hebei, Shanxi and Nei Monggol are comparatively underdeveloped, but have fairly rich natural resources though lacking technology and capital. Thus, there is a common need for the various municipalities, provinces and autonomous regions in north China to develop the rich natural resources of the underdeveloped areas. This is vital to stimulate the economy.

Conference participants have pointed out: In developing economic and technological cooperation among the various areas in north China, we must establish correct and rational economic systems and policies based on the interests of the state, the various areas and enterprises. An effective way to facilitate economic cooperation in line with economic laws, break the barriers between the different areas and departments and mobilize the enthusiasm of the participating parties is to emulate each others' strong points to offset weaknesses. Conference representatives from economically developed areas have stated that they will undertake the task of supporting the underdeveloped provinces and autonomous regions in north China and contribute to building north China, solidifying the national defense developing the border areas.

NEI MONGGOL STRENGTHENS RAILWAY SECURITY

SK130347 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] At the 10 October regional telephone conference on strengthening railway security, Yun Shiying, secretary of the regional CCP committee and director of the leading group for strengthening railway security under the regional CCP committee, urged railway leaders at all levels and localities along railways to strengthen leadership and make a concerted effort to improve railway security this year.

In his speech, Comrade Yun Shiying pointed out railways are the main artery of the national economy. Our region is located in a border area accommodating two international railways. The Baotou-Lanzhou Railway is a main line to the northwest part of China. Therefore, railway security has a direct bearing on stability, unity and the four modernizations. CCP committees at all levels, especially principal leading comrades, should have profound understanding of this work, make strengthening railway security an important item on the daily agenda and work hard to achieve success in this regard. Comrade Yun Shiying said, our region's railway security improved to a certain degree thanks to the efforts of leaders at all levels. However, it has not improved enough. All localities should conscientiously implement the guidelines of the relevant central instructions, sum up experiences and lessons gained from the preceding stage and formulate and implement measures on strengthening railway security this year. It is necessary to enact the system of dividing up the work and assigning a part to each section or unit. That is, each section or unit assumes responsibility for its problems. Special attention should be paid to strengthening key railway sections. In strengthening railway security, public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts at all levels should closely cooperate with railway departments and conscientiously implement the principle of punishing severely and promptly according to law those criminals harming railway transportation.

SHANXI HOLDS FORUM FOR LITERATURE, ART WORKERS

HK120446 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Report: "Shanxi Holds Forum for Literature and Art Workers -- Conduct Criticism and Self-Criticism, Overcome Lax and Weak Leadership and Liberalization Tendency in Literary Creation"]

[Text] According to a circular issued by the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee, the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee held a forum for literature and art workers in the province from 16 to 23 September. At the forum, the participants seriously studied the important talks given on 17 July at the forum on problems arising in the nation's ideological front by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang respectively. They particularly analyzed and looked into the situation and problems existing in the literary and artistic front in our province. The comrades attending the forum spoke freely. They held detailed discussions on how to make use of criticism and self-criticism to overcome lax and weak leadership and the tendency toward liberalization in the theme of creative writing.

Attending the forum were 101 people including the chairman and the vice chairmen of the provincial federation of literary and art circles and the responsible comrades of all associations, the responsible comrades of the propaganda department and the federation of literary and art circles of the prefectural and municipal CCP committee, editorial boards of literary and arts journals in the province and the responsible people of journalism departments and press units, as well as some old, middle-aged and young writers and young authors in the province. Comrade Jia Jun, the secretary of the provincial CCP committee, listened to the talks at the forum and gave a speech. Several responsible comrades of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee also attended and spoke at the forum.

The majority of the comrades attending the forum held: Since the third plenary session, a lively scene has emerged on the literary and artistic front in our province and we have scored unprecedented and significant results. Judging from the two successive inspections of the province's 26 literary and artistic journals, literary and artistic creations have basically upheld the party's line, policies and principles stipulated since the third plenary session, the four basic principles, Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art and the "double hundred" policy. However, lax and weak leadership and the liberalization tendency in the themes of literary and artistic creations are also key problems existing in the province's current literary and artistic work. Lax and weak leadership is mainly manifested in the fact that we do not have a timely and correct understanding of problems existing in literary and artistic work. We have not conducted normal and correct criticism and self-criticism. We have not adopted forceful measures to solve problems and correct mistakes emerging in our work. We have not carried out meticulous ideological and political work nor frankly criticized and educated those who were unorganized, who neglected discipline, who refused to work and who were uncooperative. As a result, problems have accumulated in some units and they remain unsolved to date.

Considering the thinking expressed in some literary and art works, although there have been no seriously erroneous works like "Unrequited Love" in our province, the tendency toward bourgeois liberationization does exist. Some writers have declared: "I do not believe in Marxism-Leninism." Others have said: "We must appeal for redress from the people." Some interpreted the policy of "let a hundred flowers bloom" as "say whatever you like." A few writings and articles were aimed at exposing the dark side of society and willfully distorting the image of the party. Moreover, they were written in such melancholy manner that the readers could not but feel depressed after reading them. It is obvious that this is an erroneous tendency.

To cater to some unhealthy tastes, some writings were written in a bizarre and vulgar manner, aimed at spreading the horror of murders and obscene things. Works like these will lead young people astray and exert a pernicious influence on them. There were also works which deviated from real life by unrealistically fabricating for the sake of novelty. Actually, they have departed from the socialist road and violated the discipline of literary and art creation. On the other hand, some writers are still affected by the influence of "leftist" ideology. They are not liberal enough and they do not have a thorough understanding of the tremendous changes that have happened in the broad rural areas, and they are rather biased. Some other writings emphasized misery by presenting a distorted and one-sided picture to readers. All these problematic writings have effected bad influences in society to varying degrees.

The comrades who participated in the forum all expressed their individual interpretations and views during group discussions and in their talks at the forum. They analyzed the subjective and objective reasons for these problems, and at the same time made some good suggestions on how to overcome lax and weak leadership and the liberalization tendency. Some leading comrades and a few writers made sincere self-criticisms, and carried out mutual criticism in a friendly, gentle and mild manner. The forum was conducted in a both serious and lively manner. In the atmosphere of promoting unity and boosting spirits, the participants carried out detailed discussions on how to boldly and firmly uphold Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art and launch correct criticism and self-criticism, and how to turn the negative factors into positive ones so as to build up an even better image of the party among the masses.

Most comrades profoundly learned: As literature and art workers living in the great turning point in the 1980's of the 20th century, we must solve problems concerning our standpoints, viewpoints and feelings while spontaneously molding our world outlook, marching at the head of the times, embracing life with great enthusiasm, and firmly distinguishing the reality of a progressive society from that of a corrupted declining society. We must persevere in shouldering the honorable responsibility of a revolutionary writer. We must uphold plunging into the thick of life, promptly and profoundly portray the sparkling new deeds and figures in real life so as to better present the image of a good party member. As to any tendencies which deviate from the four basic principles, be they products of the "two whatevers" or products of bourgeois liberalization, we must oppose them all the same. We must strengthen the work of criticism, enthusiastically encourage, actively provide guidance, launch correct and serious criticism and self-criticism as well as wage essential and appropriate struggles so as to change the weak leadership of departments dealing with literature and art to strong leadership, promote a lively scene of literary and artistic creations in our province and make more contributions in the building of a high level socialist spiritual civilization.

HUO SHILIAN ATTENDS SHANXI PRODUCTION MEETING

HK120928 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 81 p 1

[Report by SHANXI RIBAO reporter and correspondent: "It Is Entirely Possible To Seek Development Speed in Industrial and Communications Production in the Province During the Readjustment Period"]

[Text] The provincial industrial and communications work meeting was convened from 16 to 24 September in Taiyuan. On the basis of conveying and implementing the spirit of the national industrial and communications work meeting and of emancipating the mind and inspiring enthusiasm, the meeting put forth the production task requirements for the last 3 months of this year and made initial arrangements for industrial and communications production for the coming year. These plans had previously been put forth by the provincial CCP committee to the various prefectures and municipalities as well as to trades and professions for discussion. The requirements include revealing the true situation, tapping potentials, settling accounts, taking the overall situation into consideration, drawing up measures and comparing results. All comrades participating in the meeting unanimously held that the meeting was really one of using our brains to seek solutions and fostering confidence to strive for better results.

Meeting participants held that it was entirely necessary and possible to maintain a certain development speed in industrial and transport production in the province during the readjustment period. The main basis for this is the enormous potential in the existing enterprises. Provided we more conscientiously uphold the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, integrate readjustment with reform and rely on the masses to do well in tapping potentials, innovating and transforming, not only will the increase in the industrial and communications production of the fourth quarter be greater than that of the preceding three quarters but we will also be in a better position to make preparations and create conditions for maintaining a certain growth speed in next year's production. Judging from different trades and professions and different areas, this is precisely the situation. While light and textile industries are continuing to grow year after year, the momentum of heavy industry is getting better and better.

After the material departments purchase and store the products temporarily overstocked by these industries and the iron and steel enterprises enthusiastically change their production orientation, the iron and steel industry will surely be able to further enliven production. In the chemical industry, on the basis of improving product quality and reducing product costs, the minor chemical fertilizers produced in the province have already found a good market. Though we are producing at full capacity, we are still unable to fully meet the demand. At the same time, many major products of the chemical industry sell well inside and outside the province after changing its production orientation to servicing the light industrial market and servicing the building of energy bases.

The engineering industry, so long as the quality of its products continues to be up to standards and rationally priced, still has plenty of room for further development. As for energy industries such as coal and electricity, they have even greater conditions for increasing production. Therefore, in proceeding from the overall situation, making overall plans and taking all factors into consideration, various trades and professions as well as various localities should put into effect the detailed targets for increasing production and income, enterprise after enterprise and product after product. Meanwhile, the various economic departments, the fronts and the bases, the responsible departments and enterprises and basic units should facilitate and promote production, breakthrough all restrictions and barriers and bring their true conditions and requirements into play. Thus, on their own accord and in face to face consultations, they will be able to solve problems ranging from the division of labor, the management system and the supply of materials to the marketing of products. All participants agreed that the meeting had a good atmosphere and was very lively.

During the meeting, the responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government listened to the speeches delivered by the comrades responsible for the industrial and communications production of various prefectures and municipalities and the speeches made by the responsible persons of the provincial planning commission, the provincial economic commission, the provincial financial commission and the provincial construction commission.

Huo Shilian and other responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee addressed the meeting. In the speeches by the responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, it was pointed out that there was enormous potential in the existing industrial enterprises. But it all depends on man, that is, it depends first and foremost on the work of leading comrades of various departments and enterprises. In order to strive as quickly as possible for a more favorable situation in the industrial and communications production of the province, first of all the leadership at all levels should inspire enthusiasm and be resolute, go deep into the realities of life to grasp and solve problems and throw all restrictions to the wind in order to take a new path. From now on, the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's government, and the various departmental CCP committees should have a tight and firm grasp on industrial and communications production. The responsible comrades of the departmental CCP committees at all levels, the various departments, bureaus, prefectures and municipalities should share in this work while carrying out their respective responsibilities, go deep into the realities of life to support and help subordinate units solve their problems. Problems which can be solved face to face should be solved face to face and problems which can be solved through meetings should be solved through meetings. By solving practical problems, everyone will be more energetic and united.

In short, the provincial, prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees should strengthen their leadership over industrial and communications production, bring the strong points of energy resources of the province into full play and make contributions to China's four modernizations program.

SHANXI TO CRACK DOWN ON ILLEGAL HOUSEBUILDING

OW100227 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee recently approved and disseminated a report submitted by the provincial discipline inspection commission setting forth its opinion on correcting the unhealthy practices of some state cadres in building private houses. The report stressed that it is imperative to thoroughly investigate and duly punish the state cadres' illegal acts in building private houses. In doing this, the report said, action must be prompt and thorough.

As pointed out in the report of the Shanxi Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, in order to correct these unhealthy practices and uphold party discipline and state law, party committees and discipline inspection departments at all levels must organize manpower exclusively for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the construction of private houses by state cadres since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and especially since the guiding principles for inner-party political life were published. In general, those who took advantage of their positions to engage in unhealthy practices in building private houses prior to the publication of these guiding principles will be given lenient treatment, but they should not be allowed to gain an economic advantage from the state or the collectives. Without exception, all state cadres who have built private houses by violating the policy and by encroaching upon the property of the state, the collective or the masses should be subjected to serious investigation and punishment. Economic measures should be carried out in a serious manner; in no way should there be compromise. Refunds of money spent and indemnity for losses should be made as necessary. If the case is serious with a very bad effect, the house built should be confiscated and party disciplinary action taken against the person concerned.

If the person concerned has violated the law, he should be referred to the judicial department so he may be dealt with according to law. If a cadre took advantage of his position to build houses at low costs and then sell them at high prices, the profits so gained should be confiscated and turned over to the financial department. No unit or individual is allowed to boycott on any pretext the work of investigation, punishment and refund. Whoever does so should be dealt with as a violator of party discipline.

In connection with the report of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee, the station editor issues a note, which states: To correct the unhealthy practices in the economic field, we should not limit our action to party and government disciplinary measures. We must take necessary economic measures so that those seeking private gain at public expense can get no economic advantage. Those cadres who encroach upon the collective property and engage in unhealthy practices are experts in making calculations. If we only let them criticize their own mistakes or if we just issue a public notice and give them a minor punishment, they will not care. In that case, the result will be just like what the masses describe: Although criticism has been made, negligence remains most of the time. Criticism does not affect the practice of seeking private gains. We must take economic measures simultaneously with ideological education and disciplinary action, such as ordering the people concerned to refund the money so they can feel the real effect of what we are doing. Only in this way can they learn from past mistakes in order to avoid future ones and can others be warned against following their bad examples.

TIANJIN TO HOLD PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION 17 OCT

SK100730 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] The 13th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress was held on 9 October. The meeting decided to convene the second session of the ninth municipal people's congress on 17 October. It also discussed the work report of the standing committee of the ninth municipal people's congress as well as questions concerning the second session of the people's congress.

Yan Dakai, chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting. Wang Enhui, Zhou Shutao, Lu Da, Wang Peiren, Yang Jianbai and Pan Quan, vice chairmen of the municipal people's congress standing committee, attended the meeting. Yu Zhiyuan, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee; Fan Qingdian, chief procurator of the municipal people's procuratorate; Chen Fu, president of the municipal people's court; and responsible persons of the standing committees of district and county people's congresses were also present.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA SPEAKS AT REVOLUTION RALLY

SK111020 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Summary] "Yesterday was the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. Some 1,000 people of various circles and representatives from various fields met in the morning at the science hall to participate in the rally marking the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, spoke at the rally.

"Also speaking at the rally were Huang Difei, chairman of the Tianjin revolutionary committee of the Kuomintang, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee and vice chairman and secretary general of the preparatory committee for marking the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution; Wu Tingqiu, vice chairman of the Tianjin branch of the China Democratic League, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee and member of the preparatory committee for marking the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution; and Wang Guangying, chairman of the Tianjin branch of the China Democratic National Construction Association, vice chairman of the preparatory committee for marking the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution and deputy mayor of Tianjin.

"Attending the rally were responsible persons of the municipal CCP committee, the municipal people's congress standing committee, the municipal people's government, the municipal CPPCC committee and the municipal preparatory committee for marking the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, including Huang Zhigang, Hu Qili, Yan Dakai, Liu Gang, Wang Enhui, Cao Zhongnan, Hao Tianyi, Bai Hua, Zhou Shutao, Cao Xikang, Lu Da, Wang Peiren, Yang Jianbai, Fan Quan, Zhao Jun, Zhu Ziqiang, Wu Zhiyuan, Zhou Ru, Han Zhen, Huang Yusheng, Yang Tianshou, He Zongqian, Yu Songting, Kang Tiejun, Jin Xianzhai, Liao Canhui, Ha Litian and (Zhang Xuemin)." Also attending the rally were members of the Tianjin people's congress standing committee; responsible persons of the municipal higher people's court and the municipal people's procuratorate; deputies of the NPC in Tianjin; members of the CPPCC committee who are in Tianjin; members of the Tianjin CPPCC Committee; responsible persons of various democratic parties in Tianjin, the municipal federation of industrialists and businessmen and various people's groups in Tianjin, and various departments under the municipal CCP committee and the municipal people's government; members of the preparatory committee for marking the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution; descendants of men who participated in the 1911 revolutionary activities; Taiwanese in Tianjin; and representatives of Overseas Chinese.

Chen Weida said at the rally: Thanks to the 1911 revolution, the rule of the Qing Dynasty, imperialism and feudalism was overthrown and a democratic republic was established. Today, while marking the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, we should fully understand the great historical meaning of this revolution, correctly evaluate the historical status of Dr Sun Yat-sen and other democratic revolutionaries, carry forward their lofty ideology of patriotism and their dauntless revolutionary spirit, develop a patriotic united front and strengthen the great unity of the Chinese nation in order to make contributions to accomplishing the unification of the motherland and socialist modernization.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Guangying urged our compatriots in Taiwan to visit Tianjin for sightseeing or visiting their relatives and friends. Those who want to settle in Tianjin will be given assistance, and their freedom of travel between Taiwan and Tianjin will be guaranteed. On behalf of the Tianjin branch of the Democratic National Construction Association and the Tianjin federation of industrialists and businessmen, he warmly urged industrialists and businessmen in Taiwan to make investments in Tianjin. To promote trade relations, he offered the suggestion of establishing contacts between Taiwan commercial associations and the Tianjin federation of industrialists and businessmen.

CHEN WEIDA ATTENDS TIANJIN MEETING ON HOUSING

SK111258 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee convened a meeting of party leaders on the afternoon of 10 October, urging leading party groups at all levels to investigate the implementation of and check malpractices in the distribution of houses and removal of shacks, and to adopt effective measures to accomplish this year the task of distributing houses to all victims of natural calamities and removing all shacks.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, the people's congress standing committee and the people's government, including Chen Weida, Huang Zhigang, Hu Qili, Yan Dakai, Zhang Huaisan, Liu Gang, Wu Zhen, (Chen Bing), Guo Chunyuan, Li Ruihuan and Zhao Jun, as well as leading party cadres at or above the district level, numbering over 250 people.

The meeting first summed up the achievements scored in the first part of this work. From 5 June to the end of September, some 11,000 shacks were removed [words indistinct] and some 19,500 households which had lived in shacks were given houses. The building of new houses has been accelerated. As of the end of September, some 4.26 million square meters of housing and public utilities facilities were under construction, and construction of 1.13 million square meters of civil engineering projects had been completed. Some 760,000 square meters of housing [words indistinct]. The meeting also pointed out problems in this work, which mainly involve leadership, ideology, work style, party discipline and party spirit. They are:

1. Some units and some people are not willing to exert themselves to do this work and do not want to assume responsibility for it.
2. Some units and people have a selfish attitude and lack an overall point of view.
3. Some units and people do not observe and implement the relevant policies and regulations of the Tianjin CCP Committee and the people's government and do not uphold the principle of sending relief to victims of natural calamities before improving houses.
4. Some units and people seek personal gains by means of their position and power and place their personal interests above relief for the victims of natural calamities and above the interests of the masses.
5. Some units and people practice fraud and violate the law and discipline.
6. Some public security and judicial departments do not severely punish and strictly handle those who have forcibly occupied the houses of others and interfered with the removal of shacks.

Though these problems are matters of some units and individuals, great importance should be attached to them. The whole party should unite as one, check malpractices, be strict and impartial in party discipline, enhance its spirit, press on to finish the task without letup, be determined and make great efforts to accomplish this year the task of distributing houses to all victims of natural calamities and removing all shacks.

TIANJIN REPORTS VIOLATIONS IN HOUSING POLICY

SK131229 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Recently the municipal party committee and government sternly criticized some leading cadres of the municipal supply and marketing cooperative who violated the housing distribution policy of giving priority to the homeless, rather than to those whose houses are partially damaged, and abused their power in pursuit of selfish interests. These leading cadres have promptly corrected their mistakes.

At the 10 October rally attended by cadres at and above district level, leading comrades of the municipal party committee solemnly announced that those who persist in such mistakes will never be tolerated and will be strictly dealt with. In mid-August, it was decided that 6,000 square meters of housing would be allotted to the 220 workers and their families of the municipal supply and marketing cooperative who were living in makeshift shacks. However, by late September, only 24 workers and their families were allotted houses. New workers' housing built by the municipal supply and marketing cooperative and three of its subordinate companies were allotted not to those who were living in makeshift shacks but to those who were seeking better housing. But even more serious, new houses were first allotted to leading cadres; except for a very few, all the directors and deputy directors of the municipal supply and marketing cooperative and secretaries, deputy secretaries, managers and deputy managers of the three companies, including those who had already been transferred to other departments, were allotted houses.

Deeds of these leading cadres had an adverse influence and aroused the great wrath of the masses. After receiving the masses' reports, leading comrades of the municipal party committee and government attached great importance to this case and immediately began investigations. They sternly criticized responsible persons of the municipal supply and marketing cooperative and gave them a deadline to correct their mistakes. The leading party group of (the municipal supply and marketing cooperative) held a workers congress to conduct self-criticism. It announced that the allotment of houses to leading cadres, which violated the municipal party committee's housing distribution policy and the masses' interests and [words indistinct], was invalid. Leading cadres of the municipal supply and marketing cooperative had moved away from their newly allotted houses by 1 October. Leading cadres of the three companies, except for those (?who are sick) had also moved away from their newly allotted houses by 9 October.

Violation of housing distribution policy, although committed by a very few individuals of some units, reflects a very serious problem in our party work style. If we do not persist in our correct party work style and strictly enforce party discipline in housing distribution, not only will we be unable to fulfill our task of providing houses to all the homeless and demolishing all makeshift shacks within this year, but also the party's prestige will be damaged and its combat strength weakened. The most important thing in housing distribution is to persist in the policy of giving priority to the homeless rather than to those whose houses are partially damaged. All newly built houses in the municipality should be provided, on a priority basis, to those whose houses were most seriously damaged. Although many cadres and party members face housing problems, they should bravely sacrifice their selfish and partial interests when these contradict the interests of the masses and the overall situation, keep to the stand of the party, proceed from the interests of the overall situation and act according to the municipal party committee's policy. This is the most direct and concrete test of the party spirit and work style of all party organizations and party members.

BRIEFS

HEBEI INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION -- From January to August this year, Hebei Province manufactured some 332,000 bicycles, some 113,000 sewing machines, some 210,000 watches and some 141,000 clocks, an increase from 36.6 to 50 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year. The quality of these products has been remarkably improved. [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Sep 81 HK]

NEI MONGGOL MACHINERY INDUSTRY -- The machinery industrial enterprises in Nei Monggol region have actively helped light and textile industrial departments in technical reformation. By the end of August, the machinery enterprises had fulfilled 90 percent of the state annual output value plan. The output value of machines produced for light and textile industries reached 6.57 million yuan, 6 percent of the total output value of the machinery enterprises. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Oct 81 SK]

HEILONGJIANG READJUSTS AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE

SK140024 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] The Heilongjiang provincial planning commission recently sponsored a forum with the participation of responsible comrades from departments concerned of various prefectures and municipalities. The forum summed up many suggestions on how to rationally readjust the agricultural structure and achieve the "three-thirds" system.

Forum participants contended: The "three-thirds" agricultural structure is a strategic measure to improve the province's principle of engaging in agricultural production only for the purpose of agriculture and for the interests of the province itself and to enable provincial agriculture to serve national interests and commercial prosperity. To readjust the agricultural structure, the forum set forth the following principles:

1. Attention should be focused on the relationship among sectors of the "three-thirds" system, particularly the relations between the grain sector and the other two sectors. It is necessary to develop the "three-thirds" system on the premise that grain output will contribute to agricultural progress.
2. It is necessary to bring into full play the natural advantage of our province that 50 percent is mountainous, 10 percent is grassland, 10 percent is water, and 30 percent is farmland to make the province an agricultural base which takes marketable grain production as its main task and wages all-round development.
3. Continuous efforts should be made to improve coordination among production, supply and marketing, agriculture, industry and commerce should make efforts to maintain a rational proportion between agricultural product processing, storage, delivery and product procurement and sales and to enable agricultural structure readjustment to meet society's needs. With the current limited industrial processing capacity, it is necessary to uphold the principle of planting cash crops which will be sold and are needed by markets. By no means should we keep products in stock too long.
4. It is necessary to orient the readjustment of the agricultural structure to the improvement of economic results. Efforts should be made to enhance labor productivity, land utilization and the quality of commodities made of agricultural and animal byproducts. This means we should raise the managerial level of agriculture and maintain a normal and positive circulation between output increases and income increases so the peasants can benefit.

The forum participants also noted that in the near future, all-out efforts should be made to do a good job in readjusting the planting proportion among agricultural crops and gradually increase the planting rate of wheat, rice, soybeans and other minor and rare food grains. It is also necessary to concentrate on forestry and livestock production. While animal husbandry in our province is excellent, its development has been slow due to the advocacy of taking food grain production as a key link. Our province has the favorable condition of having a fifth of its mountains used for developing forests, but the vegetation rate remains at 36 percent due to poor coordination between tree felling and planting. In readjusting the agricultural structure, localities must attach great importance to forestry and livestock production so this development can be achieved soon.

JILIN CIRCULAR: INCREASE AUTUMN HARVEST EFFORTS

SK101110 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] The provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government issued a circular today urging all localities to concentrate their energies on the autumn harvest.

In view of such disadvantages as low temperatures and a great deal of rain and snow in October, the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government have urged prefectures, municipalities and counties to make further efforts to mobilize the masses to concentrate all manpower, animal resources and transportation on completing the autumn harvest and delivering, threshing and drying grain. They are also called upon to avoid improper storing which might cause grain to mildew or rot, avoid wasting grain, pay attention to selecting seeds and ensure that seeds are safe this winter.

Harvesting work is progressing very well in the province, and some counties have completed their harvesting and have begun delivering and threshing grain. The circular emphasizes that now that the period of cold dew has passed, all localities must fully understand the disadvantages to the autumn harvest caused by weather and mobilize the broad masses of cadres and people in the rural areas to concentrate their energies on the autumn harvest. Communes and brigades which have not completed their harvesting should mobilize the masses and organize forces to complete their harvesting as soon as possible. Communes and brigades which have already completed their harvesting should concentrate their animal resources and transportation on the tasks of delivering and threshing. Special attention should be paid to the lesson of last year, when heavy autumn rains delayed the delivery and threshing of grain, causing grain to mildew and rot and leading to a relatively grave waste of grain. It is imperative to deliver all crops to threshing grounds before the first snowfall and do a good job in drying them in order to avoid having crops buried by snow or wasting grain. It is necessary to thresh soybean crops as soon as they are delivered to threshing grounds in order to improve soybean quality.

The circular states: In the autumn harvest, persistent efforts should be made to do a good job in selecting and drying seeds. As of now, communes and brigades in rural areas have selected 274 million jin of various crop seeds, only about 50 percent of the amount in previous years. All localities must continuously mobilize the masses to implement the responsibility systems, bring into play the masses' enthusiasm and consider carefully selecting and drying seeds, reducing the water content of seeds and guaranteeing a high germination percentage as the focus of work. It is necessary to emphasize doing a good job in drying, delivering and storing rice and corn seeds. Efforts should also be made to carefully select and dry the seeds of other crops in order to ensure their safety in the winter.

JILIN URGES FULFILLING DISTRIBUTION CONTRACTS

SK131214 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The provincial agricultural commission recently held a forum of directors of rural work departments, agricultural bureaus and management and administration departments across the province. The forum discussed questions concerning income distribution in rural people's communes in 1981. After thorough discussions, the forum set forth concrete opinions on specific policies for this year's income distribution.

First, on questions on fulfilling the responsibility system of calculating payment according to output, the forum decided: No matter what kind of responsibility system has been adopted, once we sign a written contract or make an oral agreement, we must fulfill it without fail. To win the people's trust, we must never change a contract in autumn which was signed in the spring. Since not all contracts are rational, we may sum up our experiences and make amendments next year. Production teams should perfect the terms of their responsibility systems before the income distribution begins if their systems are incomplete. If original contracts can not be fulfilled because of serious natural disasters resulting in large reductions in production, or if the majority of the masses think that original contracts should be revised because of many other reasons, production teams may appropriately modify the contracts after consulting with the majority of the masses. It is imperative to respect contracts and mass opinions. Leaders should not willfully change the contracts.

Second, on questions of verifying gross output, incomes and expenditures of production teams: No matter what kind of responsibility system has been adopted, production teams must accurately verify their gross output, incomes and expenditures in an all-round way. Contractors' grain output and incomes must be included in production teams' gross output and incomes. The verification of production teams' expenditures must be based on contractors' actual expenditures to prevent false reports and accounts.

Third, on questions of correctly handling the relation between the state, collectives and individuals: We should change the system of income distribution this year. In the past, the collective accumulation and commune members' incomes were determined by production teams' gross incomes. Now, they should be determined by production teams' net incomes. In general production teams, about 20 percent of net income should go to collective accumulation and farming contractors, and about 80 percent should be distributed among commune members. However, production teams can properly adjust the percentage in accordance with local conditions. General production teams should retain sufficient funds for next year's production -- simple reproduction first and expanded reproduction second.

Fourth, on questions of the grain procurement task: It is necessary to fulfill in variety and amount the state grain purchase quotas. With approval, production teams whose production has decreased because of serious natural disasters may reduce or be exempted from their state purchase tasks. Departments concerned should actively publicize and lead production teams which are under a unified management system to adopt a non-cash accounting system.

Fifth, on questions of retention: No matter what kind of responsibility system has been adopted, production teams must retain sufficient crop seeds and forage. The percentage of seed and forage retention may be determined by production teams in accordance with different forms of contracts they have signed.

Finally, on questions of agricultural taxes, the forum emphasized that no matter what kind of responsibility system has been adopted, production teams must pay agricultural taxes according to policies. Agricultural taxes may be rationally shared by farming contractors on the basis of the acreage of the farmlands they are entitled to, and be collected and handed over to the state by production teams. Taxes levied on those few suffering from reduced production because of natural disasters can be appropriately reduced or exempted after verifying damages caused by the natural disasters.

LIAONING YOUTHS URGED TO SHUN 'WEIRD' DRESS

SK121206 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] The Dandong municipal trade union council, the municipal CYL committee and the municipal women's federation recently issued a joint proposal urging young people not to wear weird clothes or their hair long, and not to dance to rock and roll, in order to improve social habits.

The proposal urges the people throughout the municipality, especially youths, to be neat, natural and poised in dress and personal adornment, and to oppose weird clothes and strange dress incompatible with our national habits. It urges boys and girls not to wear bell-bottom pants or crosses, and urges boys not to wear feminine clothing, high-heeled shoes or queer-looking hats and not to wear their hair in weird and long styles.

The proposal also urges efforts to promote dignified behavior and noble recreational activities, oppose corrupt public morals and vulgar interests, promote social order and morality and oppose brutal actions. Whistling, shouting, making trouble and saying vulgar words at recreational spots, including cinemas, theaters and stadiums, are discouraged. Youths are urged not to drink wine, to fight or to crowd around foreigners and Overseas Chinese compatriots at public spots.

SHAANXI RIBAO ON INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY

HK061330 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Sep 81 p 3

[Ideological commentary by Zhang Xutian [1728 4872 3944] and Yao Jianhua [1202 1696 5478]:
"We Must Dare To Take Individual Responsibility"]

[Text] Making arbitrary individual decisions and daring to take individual responsibility are two different concepts. However, some people often get these two concept confused. By making arbitrary individual decisions, we mean lacking the democratic work style, lacking the spirit of holding discussions with the masses when encountering difficulties, making subjective assertions and an individual having the final say. By daring to take individual responsibility, we mean that under the principle of collective leadership, we should bring everybody's initiative into full play and resourcefully carry out our work well. Obviously these two concepts are fundamentally different. Marxist political parties have always been opposed to arbitrary individual decisions. From the third plenary session to the sixth plenary session, our party's efforts to reform the state system and the cadre system and to energetically develop and perfect the socialist democratic work style are for the purpose of eradicating the practice of making arbitrary individual decisions, which is a chronic disease in our body. But by opposing the practice of making arbitrary individual decisions and advocating collective leadership, we do not mean that we should abolish the system of taking individual responsibility for work. At present, an outstanding problem of some units is that, under the pretext of opposing the practice of making arbitrary individual decisions, some people exercise collective leadership to shift their responsibilities in work onto others. They are unable to decide on how work should be divided, so their work always drags on, like someone "shadow boxing." Their time is wasted because documents have to "tour round and round" for approval. Everyone has his own responsibility, but is not willing to shoulder it. He either talks about theory and does nothing, or turns the difficult problems over to higher authorities, in the hope of disposing of the responsibility. Some of our leading comrades are fully aware that some people are engaging in liberalization and spreading mistaken views that violate the four basic principles, but they turn a blind eye to this. These leading comrades even remain on good terms with those people at the expense of principle. As a result, people lack a strong will, unhealthy trends and evil practices have emerged and work has long been at a standstill. Such irresponsible work styles and attitudes are quite detrimental.

We must adhere to the principle of combining the collective leadership of the party committee with individual division of responsibility. Neither should be overemphasized at the expense of the other. This is a system laid down by our party. Under this system, major and important problems involving the party's line, principle, policies, the arrangement of tasks, the transfer of cadres, the handling of cadre affairs and the interests of the people should be submitted to the party committee for discussion and approval. No individual should be allowed to make arbitrary decisions on these matters. At the same time, collective leadership cannot replace individual division of responsibility. Every leading cadre should have clearly defined work and responsibility. He should do his work well by shouldering his responsibility. In this way, every leading comrade has his own special responsibility and every aspect is dealt with. We must supervise and check all the leading comrades in their respective responsibilities in work. Those who are irresponsible and have made no improvement in their work style should be criticized and educated. If necessary, we should readjust their work. Without this, the collective leadership of the party committee will remain a mere frame and it will not be possible to fundamentally change the chaotic situation in which no one is willing to be in charge of the work. Of course, whether or not the main leading comrades can stop making arbitrary decisions, respect everyone's opinions and synthesize collective wisdom is closely related with the bringing into full play of the initiative of every leading member in taking on his individual responsibility. The party secretary or the principal leading comrade and other leading members have equal power within the leading group where the minority is subordinate to the majority.

Once a decision is made by the party committee, all members of the party committee should observe it. They may retain different opinions, but their actions must accord with the decision. As for a small number of persons who still cling to the habit of making arbitrary decisions, we must criticize and help them through appropriate democratic activities. If we adopt irresponsible methods in opposing the small number of persons who still cling to the habit of making arbitrary individual decisions, then this will not only be detrimental to settling the problem, but will also cause us to commit more mistakes.

There are many reasons why leading cadres of some units lack the spirit of daring to take independent responsibility. But one important reason is that they lack the revolutionary spirit of devoting their efforts to their work and of aiming high. Regarding a bad thing, they do not indicate that they disagree. When confronted with contradictions, they try to dodge them. They do not seek to make any contributions, but only hope to avoid committing mistakes. With such an approach, how can one be conscientiously responsible for the work he is in charge of? One should have a positive attitude. Mandated by the party and people, leading cadres at all levels should be clear about their responsibility. Conscientiously responsible for the work they are in charge of and pay attention to quality and strive for efficiency. If a cadre is not responsible or does not care for his work because he has selfish ideas and gives too much thought to his personal interests, or because he wants to keep his position and seek an easy life, or because he is afraid of making mistakes and offending people, then the cause of the party will certainly be adversely affected. The party's sixth plenary session has ideologically fulfilled the historical task of bringing order out of chaos, but there are still many difficulties lying before us and there are still many problems in various aspects of our work. Therefore, it is particularly necessary for cadres at all levels to fully develop the spirit of daring to think and daring to act under the principle of taking individual responsibility. An indispensable prerequisite for doing a good job in our work is the discarding of the habit of making individual arbitrary decisions and the cultivation of the habit of taking individual responsibility.

IMPORTANCE OF IDEOLOGY, FLOOD-FIGHTING EXAMINED

HK090956 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "In Combating the Flood and in Helping the People Tide Over a Natural Disaster, Ideology Must Be Put in the Lead")

[Text] Taibai County has promptly conducted education on man's subjective initiative for the people in flood-stricken areas, thus expediting the work of achieving self-salvation through production. This proved once again the importance of political and ideological work.

A serious natural disaster arouses all kinds of negative and pessimistic feelings among the people. There is nothing strange about this. The question is whether leading organs of our party and government and our cadres can promptly recognize these symptoms and carry out ideological work to deal with them in a timely manner. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work." Conquering natural disasters also requires upholding the principle of putting ideology in the lead. This is because a person's actions are controlled by his ideology. In difficult times, a person who has corrected his ideology can see achievements, a bright future, the overall situation and can also turn negative factors into positive factors. Taibai County has done so. It has enabled the people in flood-stricken areas to understand the principle, "rainstorms cannot be stopped but man can conquer natural disasters," thus replacing "acceptance to the will of heaven" with man's subjective initiative, replacing sitting idly back and waiting for relief with self-reliance, and putting an end to feudal superstitious activities.

Although people do not have complete control over the flood created by continuous heavy rains and rainstorms, they can definitely lessen the harmful effects of the flood by making subjective efforts. In the face of a natural disaster, if we disarm ourselves ideologically, take a negative attitude and a pessimistic view, attempt nothing and accomplish nothing and are scared by difficulties, we will become slaves of nature forever. The history of mankind is a history of man's struggles against nature and a history of man's continuous attempts to understand and remold nature. From the primitive ages in which men ate birds and animals raw, used leaves as their clothes and used stone knives to down trees, to the present atomic, electronic and astronautical age, mankind had paid an incalculable price for every step forward. However, the higher the price, the greater the step forward. Paying such prices will certainly bring about flourishing science, the development of productive forces and social progress. Our comrades should conduct education for the people on the dialectical materialist world outlook, disseminate scientific knowledge, assist the people in establishing the faith that "man will triumph over nature" and assist the people in plucking up their courage to conquer natural disasters. This is an important task of our ideological and political work.

At present, the most important thing to do is deeply publicize the spirit of the sixth plenary session of the party central committee, and to arm the people's minds with the "resolution" and the party's general and specific policies. At the same time, we must also make known to the masses the status of the natural disaster and our problems exactly as they are. When the masses know the truth, they will work as one. With the support of the state, people in disaster areas can work well; even if the state cannot offer much help due to some temporary problems, people in disaster areas can also work well. We should educate the masses to establish this kind of faith.

BRIEFS

SHAANXI POWER LINK -- Xian, 3 Oct (XINHUA) -- A new 330-kilovolt power transmission line in Shaanxi Province, which was put into operation late last month, now links the hydro-electric power stations and thermal powerplants in Shaanxi, Gansu and Qinghai Provinces in northwest China. The line links a 330-kilovolt line from the large Liujia Gorge hydro-electric power station in the upper reaches of the Yellow River with a line from the local Hancheng thermal powerplant. The combined length of the three lines exceeds 900 kilometers. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 3 Oct 81 OW]

NINGXIA AUTUMN HARVESTING -- Yinchuan, 26 Sep (XINHUA) -- The flood peak from the upper reaches of the Yellow River passed Ningxia Autonomous Region on 18 and 19 September without causing any disasters. However, the water level of the Yellow River in Ningxia is still high. While keeping alert against the flood threat, the peasants in the Yellow River Valley are harvesting the more than 1.7 million mu of autumn crops, including rice, cereal and corn, in areas along the river. By now, more than 1/3 of the autumn crops have been gathered. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0214 GMT 26 Sep 81 OW]

XINJIANG PRODUCTION SUCCESSES -- Urumqi, 28 Sep (XINHUA) -- The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region has made headway in industrial and agricultural production since the beginning of 1981. Some increases in summer grain output have already been realized and it is estimated that the region will be able to fulfill the production targets for autumn grain, cotton and rapeseed. By the end of June, the region had more than 32.9 million head of livestock, an increase of some 1.84 million head over the same period for 1980. The total value of the region's industrial output by the end of last month topped the same period for 1980 by 7.24 percent. Of the total, the output value of the light and textile industries was up by more than 19 percent in comparison with the corresponding period for last year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 28 Sep 81 OW]

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